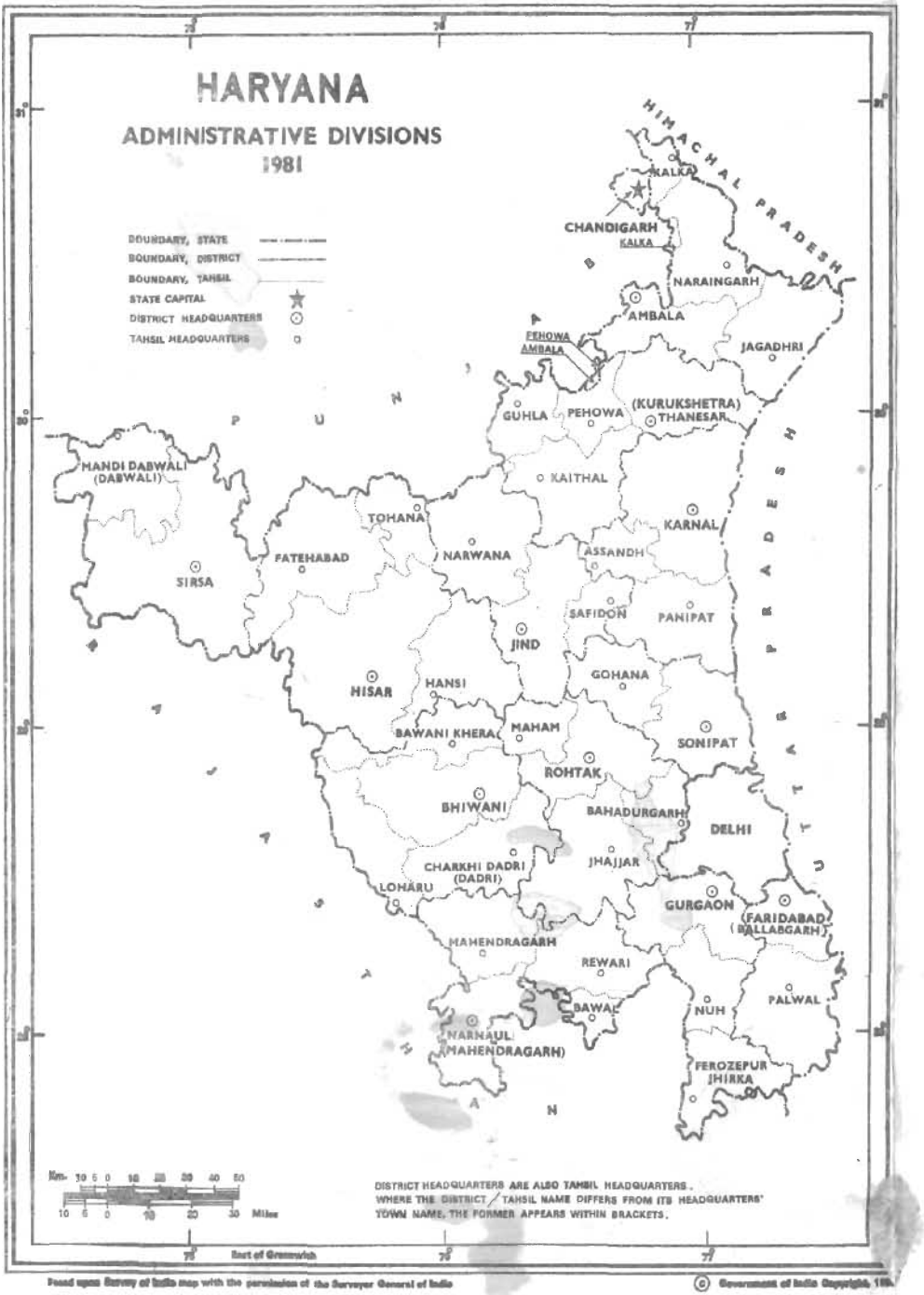
CENSUS OF INDIA 1981

A PORTRAIT OF POPULATION HARYANA

Draft by
S. R. Puri
Research Officer

Edited by
R.K. Aggarwal
Deputy Director

DIRECTORATE OF CENSUS OPERATIONS
HARYANA, CHANDIGARH



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GANESH

After Takia Banwa Faqir Pinjore

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FOREWORD

The Indian Census is now more than hundred years of age. Synchronous decennial Censuses have been taken in an un-broken sequence since 1871.

Each Census has been yielding vast quantities of data concerning the various facets of the life of the people. It is only natural that over the decades the sweep as well as the depth of the information yielded by the Census have gone on increasing. Of course, no exercise of this type and magnitude, can yield all that one may desire to know in all areas of enquiry. Within this limitation, however, the data thrown up by the Census constitute, verily a mine of information which enter into plans and programmes, debates and writings, affecting almost all walks of the life of the common Indian.

And yet, for the common reader, this information and the large number of publications carrying it, remains, by and large, a distant, uninteresting, even intimidating, corpus.

At the time of the 1971 Census was, therefore, conceived the idea of bringing the essential Census information together in handy and readable volumes with such lay and average readers and students in view. This 1981 Census series of State/UT-wise "Portrait of Population" follows up the similar 1971 Census series.

It will be realized that it is not easy to convert dry facts and statistics into flowing narration. Very few

indeed can be gifted with the talent of a Jawaharlal Nehru or a C. Rajagopalachari or a Hendrikvan Loon or a Minoo Masani for writing about history or mythology or economics in an absorbing, story-telling style. It has also to be appreciated that my colleagues have undertaken this work in the midst of a very mundane and busy office routine.

I thank them and all those who have collaborated with them in this project and hope that these volumes will serve their intended purpose. The credit for getting the 1981 Census conducted and for getting all the data garnered and put through the initial processing in the first instance goes, of course, to my illustrious predecessor, Shri P. Padmanabha and the very able band of Directors of Census Operations for that Census.

New Delhi
July 4, 1988.

VIJAY S. VERMA,
REGISTRAR GENERAL, INDIA.

PREFACE

One of the novel features of the Census Publications is the attempt to bring out the present volume to cater to the growing need for the basic data collected during 1981 Census. Indian Census is a mine of information. But the general readers including students hardly derive any benefit from the forbiddingly voluminous census reports and tables. It is with a view to catering for this group of readers that this little volume 'A portrait of population' has been prepared. It has been written in a simple and non-technical language.

It was late Shri A. Chandra Sekhar, former Registrar General and Census Commissioner of 1971 Census who first gave an idea of bringing out 'Portrait of Population' for each State/UT at the time of 1971 Census. Encouraged by the response of general readers to that publication it has been desired by Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India to revive this publication at the 1981 Census also. However, this is the first publication for the state of Haryana because it was not published for 1971 Census.

The Director of Census Operations, Shri O. P. Bharadwaj, under whose guidance the entire operations were carried out deserves all credit for the success of the operations. But he had to leave the Organisation for taking up important assignment before the volume in question could be made ready for the press. I must record my deepest sense of gratitude to Shri P. Padmanabha, Ex-Registrar General, India and Shri V. S. Verma, Registrar General, India for their valuable guidance and sincere help to us at

every stage to bring out this publication in time. I also thank the officers and staff of the Data Processing Division, Census Division and Printing Division of the Office of the Registrar General, India associated with this task. The processing of the data was undertaken by the Data Processing Division of the Registrar General's Office under the able guidance of S/Shri A. Sen Gupta, Joint Director (Data Processing) and K. R. Unni, Joint Director (Programming) with the help of their staff.

I thank Shri N. Rama Rao, Assistant Registrar General (C&T) and his colleagues S/Shri R. P. Tomar and V. P. Rustagi, Deputy Directors and Babu Lal, Assistant Director who have taken great pains to go through the draft and suggested various changes in the write-up. I also thank Dr. B. K. Roy, Deputy Registrar General (Map) for the guidance given in connection with the maps and diagrams published in this report.

I am also grateful to Shri S. R. Puri, Research Officer, who has laboured hard to bring out this publication and did his best to prepare the write-up. The tables and statements contained in this publication were prepared by Shri A. L. Kakkar, Investigator and his staff. The charts, diagrams, maps etc. were prepared by Shri Panna Lal, Senior Geographer and his staff. I express my deep sense of gratitude to all of them and to many others in my office who gave me unstinted cooperation in this venture.

CHANDIGARH
August 12, 1988

R. K. AGGARWAL,
Deputy Director,
Census Operations,
Haryana.

CHAPTER I

Introduction

The State of Haryana was carved out of the territories of the composite State of Punjab on the 1st November, 1966 under the Punjab Reorganisation Act, 1966. The origin of the name Haryana is a matter of controversy which admits of diverse interpretation. The 'Imperial Gazetteer of India' says that Haryana is probably derived from "Hari (green)" and is reminiscent of the time when it was a rich and fertile tract. The Haryana State (Latitude 27° 39′ to 30° 55′ 5″ North and longitude 74° 27′ 8″ to 77° 36′ 5″ East) is one of the north-western States of India adjoining Delhi, the capital of the country. It is bounded by Himachal Pradesh in the north, by Uttar Pradesh and Delhi in the east, by Rajasthan on its south and south-west and by Punjab and Chandigarh on its north-west.

Excepting some hills of the Siwalik system in the north and of the Aravalli system in the south, Haryana is a plain area. In the northern parts of the State, the slope is generally from the north-east to the south-west, in which direction most of the rivers flow. The Haryana plain is a part of the Indo-Gangetic plain which was formed by the deposition of the alluvial sediments brought by the Himalayan rivers.

Since, the Aravalli hills project from the south towards north, a number of small rainy

season rivulets carry the water from Rajasthan into Haryana in the south. Here its slope is towards the north. Western Haryana is dotted with sand dunes while eastern Haryana is fertile and rich in agricultural production.

This small book intends to present a portrait of the population of Haryana as documented by the latest Census taken in 1981. It is attempted for the general reader to understand and to familiarise with the demographic characteristics of the State. The question arises whether such a portrait based on Census results is relevant and if so, what makes it so. The answer is, it is very much relevant because the modern Census provides the most comprehensive image of the population at the reference date.

It may be useful to scan, what a Census is and to see Indian Census through its historical perspective. Census taking is not a new experience to human society either in India or outside. The word 'Census' is derived from "Censere" a Latin word, meaning 'to assess' or to rate. It dates back to the first or second century B.C. when the Magistrates in Rome were required to prepare population registers for the purpose of imposing taxes and also to determine the liability of adult males for compulsory military service. Evidences of some earlier Censuses in the form of cadastral surveys are found much before the Roman Empire. Ancient Babylonia, China and Egypt had such enumeration 30 centuries before Christ.

The Harappa and Mohan-jo-daro excavations reveal that "as far back as the 3rd or 4th millenium B.C. and probably much earlier still, India was in possession of a highly developed civilization with large and populous cities". The Aryans, who entered into India from north-west around 2000 B.C., were mostly agricultural and pastoral people, who made additional acquisitions, the most important of which was alphabetic writing borrowed from Semitic sources about 800 B.C. and iron, acquired even earlier. The Rigveda makes it more clear that 'population was scanty and spread over wide areas' in small villages. The Brahmana literature around 800—600 B.C. reveals that some of the villages had grown into towns and capitals with an urban way of life. The existence of dense population was confirmed by Alexander's army which invaded India in 327-326 B.C. The celebrated 'Arthashastra' by Kautilya, prescribed the collection of population statistics as a measure of State policy for the purpose of taxation during the days of Mauryas in the 3rd B.C. Comprehensive records of land, population, production, famines etc., were used to be maintained during the Moghul period. The population statistics, the importance of which was so well recognised in the ancient days was neglected during the medieval period when the history of the country was also somewhat disturbed. But again with the system of modern government developing the need for a fairly accurate account of the population was felt. The East India Company, soon after the Restoration in England was anxious to procure the reliable estimates of population in its Indian

settlements. Moreland, the famous historian estimated the total number of Indians in 1600 A.D. For numerical basis of calculation he based his studies, in the south, on the strength of the armed forces and in the north. on the land under cultivation, on both of which subjects contemporary figures were available. England had begun her Census series in 1801 and the Parliament was anxious to ascertain the population of dependencies. It took sometime to plan and carry out systematic Censuses, but the counts taken between 1820 and 1830, even though they do not satisfy the requirements of a modern Census, were some of the best estimates that any country could have under comparable circumstances. In 1865, the Government of India and the Home Government had agreed upon the principle that a general population Census would be taken in 1871. The years 1867—72 were spent in conducting Census by the actual counting of head in as much of the country as was practicable. This series, commonly known as the Census of 1872, was not a synchronous project, nor did it cover all territory possessed or controlled by the British. Though based on uniform schedules, it was not centrally supervised, moderated or compiled. The problems of coverage and cartography that the 1872 group of Censuses had presented were ably followed up by W.W. Hunter's statistical survey and the Survey of India, so that the Census of 1881 was a great step forward towards a modern synchronous and comprehensive operation, in which efforts were made not only on more complete coverage but on classification of demographic, economic and social characteristics. Since then,

Census is being conducted in India after ten years. Census Act was passed in 1948 and was placed on the Statute Book. In 1949, the Government of India decided to establish a single organisation at the centre in the Ministry of Home Affairs under the Registrar General and *ex-officio* Census Commissioner for India to deal with Vital Statistics and Census. The first Census after independence was taken in 1951 and was a complete departure from the pattern of previous Census reports. The 1951 Census also attempted for the first time to make an assessment of the accuracy of the Census count by a re-check in the field and also presented population data villagewise in District Census Handbooks. The 1981 Census, being the latest, is also the most advanced as it has history of experience behind it. Census seeks to create an inventory of the country's manpower and demographic characteristics at a given point of time. In keeping with the tradition of the Indian Census this opportunity is taken to collect information on most of the aspects of a person's life, including his age, sex, religion, mother tongue, marital status, educational attainments and economic condition.

The 1981 *Census Count*:—

The population Census is one of the most extensive and complicated statistical operations which need careful planning. The 1981 Census of India, which is the twelfth of the decennial Census series of India, the fourth since Independence and the second Census for Haryana which came

into existence on the 1st of November, 1966, was conducted from 9th February to 28th February, 1981, with a revisional round from 1st March to 5th March, 1981, in order to bring the Census count correct upto the reference date i.e. the sunrise of 1st March, 1981.

During the enumeration period, a Household schedule for each household and an Individual slip for every individual in the household was canvassed. On the night of 28th February, 1981, the houseless population was counted. During the revisional round, fresh arrivals which had not already been enumerated elsewhere, were enumerated and new births that had taken place in the households after the previous visit of the enumerator and before the sunrise of 1st March, 1981, were taken into account. Fresh Household schedule was filled up if a whole household had moved in and had not been enumerated elsewhere. Fresh Individual slips were filled up in appropriate cases. Individual slips relating to persons who had died since the last visit to a household by the enumerator but prior to the sunrise of 1st March, 1981 were cancelled. The population record was also updated accordingly.

The actual enumeration was preceded by intensive organisational activity over the previous three years. The preparations for evolving the Census questionnaires, concepts and procedures for the 1981 Census were discussed in two data users conferences held in New Delhi. Following schedules were adopted for 1981 Census.

on the basis of experience gained during Pilot Study, and the First and Second Pretests :—

(I) Houselist

(II) Household schedule (Parts I and II)

(III) Individual slip (both universal and sample)

Establishments schedule of 1971 Census was dropped this time. However, another schedule, the Enterprise list, was canvassed on behalf of the Central Statistical Organisation, New Delhi and its processing was also the responsibility of that organisation.

Before the population Census is conducted it is essential to locate and identify all places which are occupied or used or which are likely to be occupied or used by people. The Houselisting Operation was mainly meant for this purpose and it was conducted in Haryana in April, 1980.

The scope of the Household schedule canvassed in the 1981 Census was enlarged as compared to the Household schedule of 1961 Census. Most of the items of the 1971 Census Houselist had been included in this schedule alongwith some new items.

The schedule has two parts. The first part contains information relating to the household and the second part, the population record. The population record contains the list of members of the

household and their social, demographic and economic characteristics as abstracted from the Individual slip.

The scope of the Individual slip which is the key schedule had also been extended in the 1981 Census. For the first time in the Indian Census individual information on some items was collected on a sample basis. The Individual slip thus consisted of a set of items canvassed for every person and a set of items canvassed only for a sample of population. For this purpose a 20 per cent sample of enumeration blocks (rural and urban) was selected and in these selected blocks, both the universal and sample slips were canvassed. In the remaining 80 per cent blocks only universal slip was canvassed. In 1981 Census the universal slip followed the same pattern as in the 1971 Census in respect of demographic, social and cultural aspects (excluding fertility and migration) except for the addition of a new item on school attendance. These items cover the relationship to head of household, age, sex, marital status, religion, mother tongue, other languages spoken, whether he/she belonged to a scheduled caste/scheduled tribe, literacy and educational level.

The economic questions, however were different in the 1981 Census. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier Censuses was adopted for the 1981 Census. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers was changed. While in the 1961

and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely usual status and current status were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual approach was adopted uniformly for all work. The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days was adopted. While those who worked for some time during the last year but not for the major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year were considered as non-workers. A new item 'seeking/available for work' was added to the economic questions of the 1981 Census.

It is from the results of the processing, compilation and tabulation of data in these schedules that this portrait of population has been built in a simple manner. What is being attempted here is no more than a broad picture of some basic characteristics of the population of Haryana. It will cover the size of population, its distribution and density, its growth rate, rural/urban composition, sex ratio and literacy. The portrait will also portray information about the languages we speak, the religions that we follow, the pursuits that engage us. The weaker sections of our community will be analysed under the title 'scheduled castes and scheduled tribes'. Finally, the fer-

tility levels and trends, and movement of the people will be discussed in more understandable language in different chapters.

In the next few chapters we will talk mainly about ourselves as revealed by 1981 Census results. It is our hope that the 'Portrait of Population' would be appreciated by general public and not be consigned to the archives store.

CHAPTER II

How Many Are We ?

Any discussion on population must start with the question as to how many we are. At the sunrise of 1st March, 1981, Haryana had a population of 12,922, 618 persons. There were 12 districts, 39 tahsils, 81 towns/cities and 6,745 inhabited villages in the State. Is it a great number ? The answer is, how one looks at it. It is a relative question which depends on one's point of view.

Let us see where we stand by comparison. India by its size, has the characteristics of a subcontinent. Out of some 5,000 million people in the world, 685 million including the projected population of Assam for 1981 Census live in India. China is the only country in the world which is more populous than us. Among the States/Union Territories, Haryana ranks 17th in terms of area and 15th according to size of population. Kerala having lesser area than Haryana, claims almost double the population of our State, whereas Himachal Pradesh with large area in comparison to our State, contains only one-third population

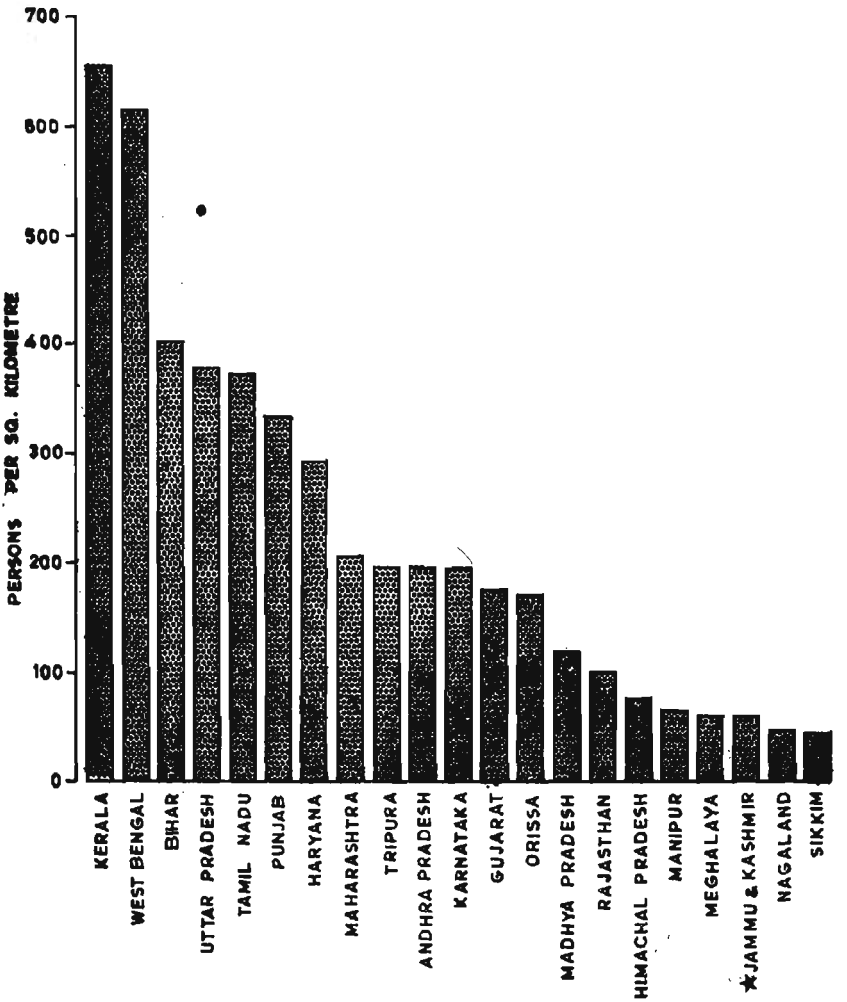
of Haryana. The following statement gives information about the average population size of district/village and density per square kilometre in the States/Union Territories, according to 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 2.1

Average population size of district/village and density per km² in States/Union Territories

Name of State/ Union Territory	Average population size of a district	Average population size of an inhabited village	Density per km²
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	2,328,247	1,500	195
Bihar	2,255,314	906	402
Gujarat	1,793,989	1,296	174
Haryana	1,076,885	1,497	292
Himachal Pradesh	356,735	235	77
Jammu and Kashmir@	427,671	730	59
Karnataka	1,954,511	977	194

DENSITY OF POPULATION BY STATES
1981



Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

★Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

Kerala	2,121,140	16,967	655
Madhya Pradesh	1,159,530	583	118
Maharashtra	2,414,776	1,037	204
Manipur	236,826	514	64
Meghalaya	267,164	223	60
Nagaland	110,704	589	47
Orissa	2,028,482	500	169
Punjab	1,399,076	984	333
Rajasthan	1,317,764	774	100
Sikkim	79,096	603	45
Tamil Nadu	3,025,505	2,050	372
Tripura	684,353	2,135	196
Uttar Pradesh	1,979,679	808	377
West Bengal	3,411,290	1,055	615
Union Territories			
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	94,371	283	23
Arunachal Pradesh	70,204	181	8
Chandigarh	451,610	1,199	3,961

1	2	3	4
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	103,676	1,382	211
Delhi	6,220,406	2,113	4,194
Goa, Daman & Diu	362,243	1,784	285
Lakshadweep	40,249	3,089	1,258
Mizoram	164,586	516	23
Pondicherry	151,118	991	1,229

@ The population figures exclude population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken. The data for Assam State have not been shown as the Census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981-Census.

It is clear from the above statement that the average population size of the district in Haryana is 1,076,885 persons. Among the States/Union Territories, it is highest in Delhi (6,220,406) and the lowest in Lakshadweep (40,249). The average population size of the district among the States only, is the highest in West Bengal (3,411,290) and the lowest in Sikkim (79,096). Among the States, the average population size of an inhabited village is the highest in Kerala (16,967) and the lowest in Meghalaya (223). In Haryana it is 1,497 persons. The density of population among the States is the highest in Kerala i.e. 655 persons per km ^{2} and the lowest in Sikkim i.e. 45 persons per km ^{2}. In Haryana it is 292 persons per km.^{2}.

STATEMENT 2·2

District-wise area and population, 1981

	District	Total/ Rural/ Urban	Area (km^2)	Persons	Males	Females
1		2	3	4	5	6
1	Ambala	T	3,832·0	1,409,463	753,308	656,155
		R	3,723·3	945,686	507,049	438,637
		U	108·7	463,777	246,259	217,518
2	Kurukshetra	T	3,740·0	1,130,026	606,571	523,455
		R	3,695·2	943,974	506,484	437,490
		U	44·8	186,052	100,087	85,965
3	Karnal	T	3,721·0*	1,322,826	713,478	609,348
		R	3,656·7	976,534	528,129	448,405
		U	64·3	346,292	185,349	160,943
4	Jind	T	3,306·0	938,074	505,937	432,137
		R	3,269·9	808,618	436,259	372,359
		U	36·1	129,456	69,678	59,778
5	Sonipat	T	2,206·0*	846,765	453,873	392,892
		R	2,169·0	694,719	371,712	323,007
		U	37·0	152,046	82,161	69,885
6	Rohtak	T	3,841·0	1,341,953	712,769	629,184
		R	3,792·2	1,075,859	570,753	505,106
		U	48·8	266,094	142,016	124,078
7	Faridabad	T	2,150·0*	1,000,859	552,163	448,696
		R	1,961·1	592,265	320,228	272,037
		U	188·9	408,594	231,935	176,659
8	Gurgaon	T	2,716·0*	849,598	451,861	397,737
		R	2,659·3	680,409	361,530	318,879
		U	56·7	169,189	90,331	78,87
9	Mahendragarh	T	3,010·0	959,400	496,903	462,437
		R	2,980·8	834,025	430,321	403,704
		U	29·2	125,375	66,582	58,793

1	2	3	4	5	6
10. Bhiwani	T	5,099·0	920,052	484,702	435,350
	R	5,055·2	772,683	405,001	367,682
	U	43·8	147,369	79,701	167,668
11. Hisar	T	6,315·0	1,496,534	801,771	694,763
	R	6,241·5	1,207,887	645,370	562,517
	U	73·5	288,647	156,401	132,246
12. Sirsa	T	4,276·0	707,068	376,602	330,466
	R	4,244·0	562,572	298,130	264,442
	U	32·0	144,496	78,472	66,024

*Provisional

The above statement gives districtwise area and population figures of the State. Total area figures for the districts represent "geographical area" figures supplied by the Surveyor General. Figures for urban areas are those supplied by the local bodies. Area figures for the rural areas are derived by subtracting the urban area from the total area of the district. It is clear from the above statement that Hisar is the biggest district claiming 14.28 per cent of the total area of the State, whereas Faridabad is the smallest district with 4.86 per cent of the total area. The districts can be arranged in descending order according to their area as Hisar, Bhiwani, Sirsa, Rohtak, Ambala, Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Mahendragarh, Gurgaon, Sonipat and Faridabad.

Among the twelve districts of the State, the highest concentration of population has been found in Hisar district (1,496,534) while Sirsa district is least populated (707,068). The percentage

share of population among the districts is 11.58 in Hisar, 10.91 in Ambala, 10.38 in Rohtak, 10.24 in Karnal, 8.75 in Kurukshetra, 7.75 in Faridabad, 7.42 in Mahendragarh, 7.26 in Jind, 7.12 in Bhiwani, 6.57 in Gurgaon, 6.55 in Sonipat and 5.47 in Sirsa.

STATEMENT 2.3

Population of district/tahsil

District/Tahsil	Population
1	2
Ambala District	**1,409,463**
Kalka	126,490
Naraingarh	245,696
Ambala	522,829
Jagadhri	514,448
Kurukshetra District	**1,1 30,026**
Pehowa	141,201
Guhla	153,167
Kaithal	390,278
Thanesar	445,380

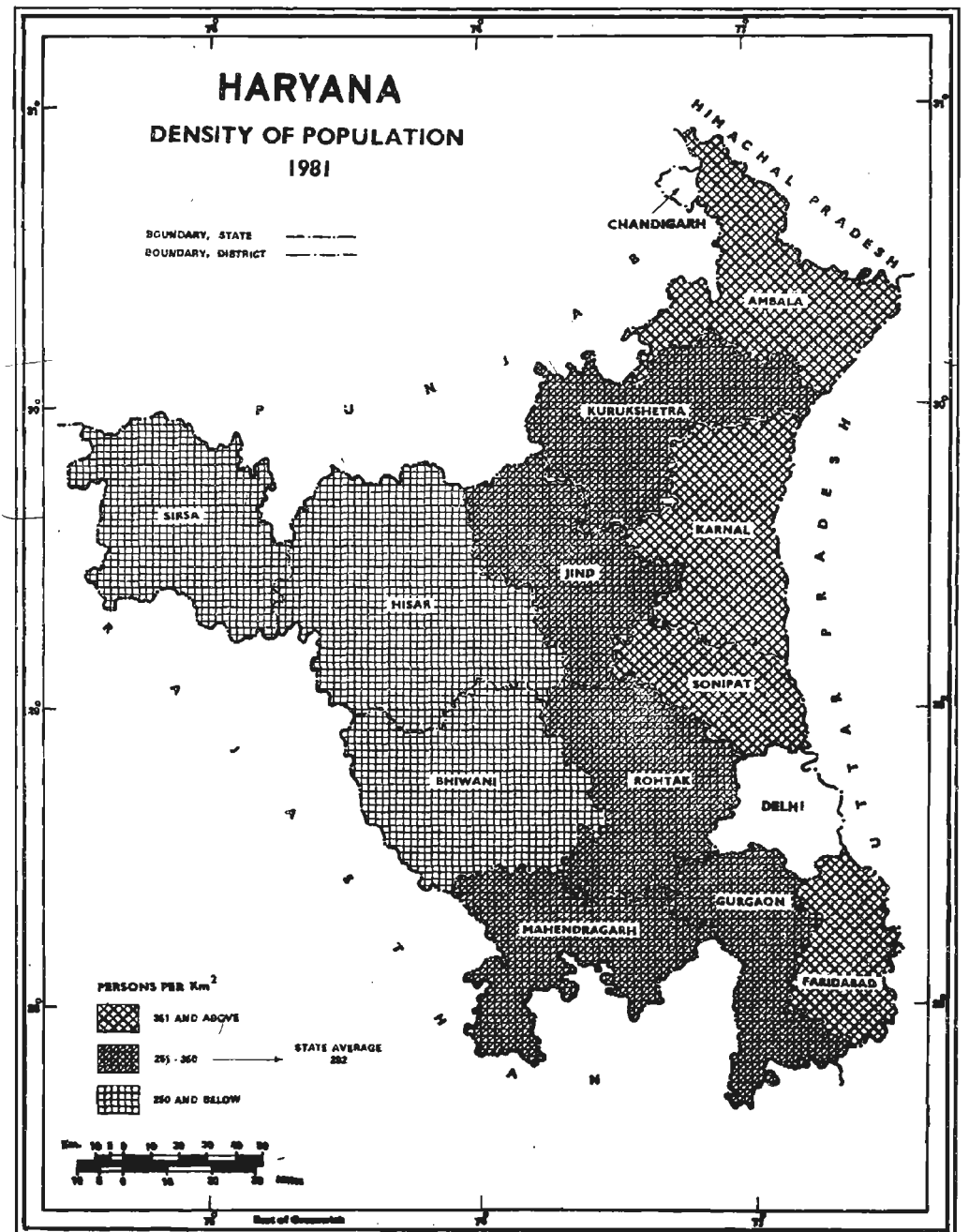
1	2
Karnal District	**1,322,826**
Karnal	715,174
Assandh	124,367
Panipat	483,285
Jind District	**938,074**
Narwana	399,701
Jind	397,201
Safidon	141,172
Sonipat District	**846,765**
Gohana	269,339
Sonipat	577,426
Rohtak District	**1,341,953**
Maham	143,790
Rohtak	523,191
Jhajjar	438,652
Bahadurgarh	236,320

1	2
Faridabad District	**1,000.859**
Ballabgarh	518,096
Palwal	482,763
Gurgaon District	**849,598**
Gurgaon	467,857
Nuh	155,281
Ferozepur Jhirka	226,460
Mahendragarh District	**959,400**
Bawal	70,695
Rewari	345,386
Mahendragarh	241,523
Narnaul	301,796
Bhiwani District	**920,052**
Bawani Khera	155,437
Bhiwani	345,732
Dadri	305,069
Loharu	113,814
Hisar District	**1,496,534**
Fatehabad	350,066

1	2
Tohana	163,350
Hansi	363,529
Hisar	619,589
Sirsa District	**707,068**
Dabwali	178,472
Sirsa	528,596

The above statement gives the distribution of population among the 39 tahsils and 12 districts of the State. The most thickly populated tahsil is Karnal of Karnal district, having a population of 715,174 while the least populated tahsil is Bawal of Mahendragarh district with 70,695 persons. The Karnal tahsil of Karnal district has more population than Sirsa district.

The following statement gives the density of population by districts/State. Density means persons per square kilometre/mile. Since we are giving area in square kilometres, therefore we have calculated the density per square kilometre. As per 1981 Census, the density of population for Haryana State as a whole is 292 persons per square kilometre. Among the districts, the density of population is 466 in Faridabad, 384 in Sonipat, 368 in Ambala, 356 in Karnal, 349 in Rohtak, 319 in



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Mahendragarh, 313 in Gurgaon, 302 in Kurukshetra, 284 in Jind, 237 in Hisar, 180 in Bhiwani and 165 in Sirsa.

STATEMENT 2.4

Density of population, 1981

State/District	Population	Area in km.²	Density of population per km².
1	2	3	4
Haryana	**12,922,618**	**44,212·0***	**292**
Ambala	1,409,463	3,832·0	368
Kurukshetra	1,130,026	3,740·0	302
Karnal	1,322,826	3,721·0*	356
Jind	938,074	3,306·0	284
Sonipat	846,765	2,206·0*	384
Rohtak	1,341,953	3,841·0	349
Faridabad	1,000,859	2,150·0*	466
Gurgaon	849,598	2,716·0*	313
Mahendragarh	959,400	3,010·0	319
Bhiwani	920,052	5,099·0	180
Hisar	1,496,534	6,315·0	237
Sirsa	707,068	4,276·0	165

*Pro visional

The following statement gives information about the average size of household and number of persons per occupied residential house in Haryana. At the time of 1981 Census, there are 1,995,593 households, of which 1,486,489 are in rural and 509,104 in urban areas, thus giving the average size of household for rural and urban areas as 7 and 6 respectively. Similarly, the average number of persons per occupied residential house is 7 for rural and 6 for urban areas in the State.

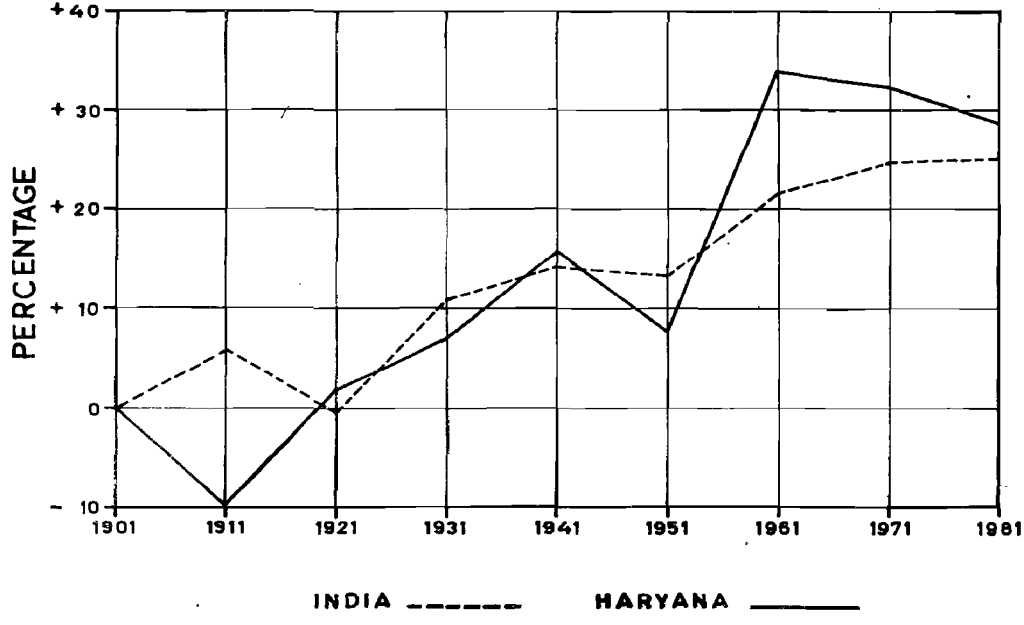
STATEMENT 2·5

Average size of household and number of persons per occupied residential house in Haryana State

Total no. of households			Average size of household		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6
1,995,593	1,486,489	509,104	6	7	6

Total no. of occupied residential houses			Average no. of persons per occupied residential house		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
7	8	9	10	11	12
1,959,351	1,471,836	487,515	7	7	6

TRENDS IN POPULATION, 1901-1981



The following statement gives decennial growth rate of population of India and Haryana since 1901. The decadal percentage variation of population in the State was—9.70 during 1901—11, whereas population of India registered a growth of +5.75 per cent during this period. During 1911—21, population of India experienced —0.31 per cent decline while population of Haryana registered a growth of + 1.95 per cent during the said period. Since then, populations of both India and Haryana have been experiencing positive growth during the successive decades. The decadal percentage variation of population in the State was + 7.14 during 1921—31, + 15.63 during 1931—41 and + 7.60 during 1941—51. The comparatively low growth rate of population during 1941—51 was attributed to the partition of India by which Muslim population migrated to Pakistan. The percentage decadal variation of population in the State was + 33.79 during 1951—61, + 32.23 during 1961—71 and + 28.75 during 1971—81. The relatively low growth rate during 1971—81 in the State may be due to the impact of family welfare schemes.

STATEMENT 2.6

Decennial growth rate of population of India and Haryana (1901 to 1981)

Year		Population in millions	Variation in millions	Percentage variation
1		2	3	4
1901	India	238·4	..	..
	Haryana	4·6	..	..
1911	India	252·1	+13·7	+5·75
	Haryana	4·2	—0·4	—9·70

1		2	3	4
1921	India	251·3	—0·8	—0·31
	Haryana	4·3	+0·1	+1·95
1931	India	279·0	+27·7	+11·00
	Haryana	4·6	+0·3	+7·14
1941	India	318·7	+39·7	+14·22
	Haryana	5·3	+0·7	+15·63
1951	India	361·1	+42·4	+13·31
	Haryana	5·7	+0·4	+7·60
1961	India	439·2	+78·1	+21·64
	Haryana	7·6	+1·9	+33·79
1971	India	548·2	+109·0	+24·80
	Haryana	10·0	+2·4	+32·23
1981	India	685·2	+137·0	+25·00
	Haryana	12·9	+2·9	+28·75

It will be observed that there was a difference in the trend of growth upto 1941 in Haryana i.e. increasing trend, then a sharp decline during 1941—51 due to partition of India. Then during 1951—61, increasing trend was recorded after which a slight continuous decline in the growth rate has been recorded during the successive decades. The factors that contribute to the growth of population in a decade are the births and deaths that took place and the effects of migration.

CHAPTER III

Village Dwellers and Town Dwellers

How close are we to nature ? It depends on where we reside. In urban areas, the man made features predominate over the natural environments. Instead of the sweet morning voices of the birds, we may hear the loud hooting of a siren, performing its duty with regularity. In rural areas, people are satisfied to follow the path of their forefathers in earning their livelihood and executing their social obligations. Life is more adventurous, complex and materialistic in urban areas.

As you know, it has been the tradition of the Indian Census to present the data for rural and urban areas separately. On 1st March, 1981, India had a total population of 685 millions (inclusive of projected population of Assam), of which 525 millions were enumerated in rural areas and 160 millions in urban areas. The definition of village adopted in Haryana State for the Census corresponds to the one contained in the Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887. The Revenue Estate or 'Mauza' the name given to the village in Punjab Land Revenue Act, 1887 has accordingly been defined "as an area of which a separate record of rights is maintained or which has been separately assessed to land revenue or would have been so assessed

if the land revenue had not been realised or compounded or redeemed or which the State Government has otherwise declared as an Estate." The village, therefore, does not refer to the inhabited area only but to the entire land coming within a fixed boundary. Thus there may be village without any habitation at all. The revenue village may comprise of several hamlets but the entire village has been considered as one unit for the presentation of data. Urban areas are specially defined for Census purposes. It is essential to demarcate these urban areas carefully well before the Census. In Haryana, the following criteria for urban areas accepted for 1971 Census, was adopted for the 1981 Census also :—

(a) All places with a Corporation, Municipality, Cantonment Board or Notified Area Committee.
(b) All other places having :—

(i) a minimum population of 5,000;

(ii) at least 75 per cent of male working population engaged in non-agricultural pursuits and

(iii) a density of population at least 400 per square kilometre (1000 per square mile).

In the 1981 Census, however, males engaged in "livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities" have been

treated as engaged in agricultural pursuits for the purpose, whereas in 1971 Census, these were treated as engaged in non-agricultural pursuits. Thanks to the adoption of a somewhat uniform definition of an urban area since independence, so the data has become relatively comparable. The following statement gives the number of urban areas, population and its percentage to total population during 1971 and 1981 Census in the States/Union Territories :—

STATEMENT 3.1

Number of urban areas, population and its percentage to total population (1971—1981)

Unit	No. of urban areas		Urban population		Percentage of urban population to total population	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
India	**3,126**	**4,029**	**109,113,977**	**159,727,357**	**19·91**	**23·31**
States						
1. Andhra Pradesh	224	252	8,402,527	12,487,576	19·31	23·32
2. Assam	72	80	1,289,222	2,047,186	8·87	10·29
3. Bihar	202	220	5,633,966	8,718,990	10·00	12·47
4. Gujarat	216	255	7,496,500	10,601,653	28·08	31·10
5. Haryana	65	81	1,772,959	2,827,387	17·66	21·88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6 Himachal Pradesh	36	47	241,890	325,971	6·99	7·61
7 Jammu & Kashmir	45	58	858,221	1,260,403	18·59	21·05
8 Karnataka	245	281	7,122,093	10,729,606	24·31	28·89
9 Kerala	88	106	3,466,449	4,771,275	16·24	18·74
10 Madhya Pradesh	250	327	6,784,767	10,586,459	16·29	20·29
11. Maharashtra	289	307	15,711,211	21,993,594	31·17	35·03
12. Manipur	8	32	141,492	375,460	13·19	26·42
13 Meghalaya	6	12	147,170	241,333	14·55	18·07
14 Nagaland	3	7	51,394	120,234	9·95	15·52
15 Orissa	81	108	1,845,395	3,110,287	8·41	11·79
16 Punjab	108	134	3,216,179	4,647,757	23·73	27·68
17 Rajasthan	157	201	4,543,761	7,210,508	17·63	21·05
18 Sikkim	7	8	19,668	51,084	..	16·15
19 Tamil Nadu	439	434	12,464,834	15,951,875	30·26	32·95
20 Tripura	6	10	162,360	225,568	10·43	10·99
21 Uttar Pradesh	325†	704	12,388,596	19,899,115	14·02	17·95
22 West Bengal	223	291	10,967,033	14,446,721	24·75	26·47
Union Territories—						
1 Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1	1	26,218	49,634	22·77	26·30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2 Arunachal Pradesh	4	6	17,288	41,428	3·70	6·56
3 Chandigarh	2	4	232,940	422,841	90·55	93·63
4 Dadra & Nagar Haveli		1		6,914	..	6·67
5 Delhi	3	30	3,647,023	5,768,200	89·70	92·73
6 Goa, Daman & Diu	13	17	226,774	351,808	26·44	32·37
7 Lakshadweep	..	3	..	18,629	..	46·28
8 Mizoram	2	6	37,759	121,814	..	24·67
9 Pondicherry	6	6	198,288	316,047	42·04	52·28

Notes—

1. 1981-Census population figures for Assam State are projected.
2. †Includes one uninhabited town namely Badri Nath Puri.
3. '..' means 'Nil'.

It is clear from the above statement that the number of urban centres has gone up in India from 3,126 in 1971 to 4,029 in 1981 and so its urban population from 109,113,977 in 1971 to 159,727,357 in 1981. Though India has experienced a net increase of about 50 millions in urban population during 1971—81, yet the proportion of urban population to total population in India is only 23.31 per cent in 1981 as compared to 19.91 per cent in 1971. The highest percentage of urban population to total population among the states has been recorded in Maharashtra (35.03) and the lowest in Himachal Pradesh (7.61) at the time of 1981 Census and the

parallel situation was experienced even at the time of 1971 Census but with different proportions of urban population namely 31.17 per cent in Maharashtra and 6.99 per cent in Himachal Pradesh. Among the Union Territories, the highest proportion of urban population to total population has been recorded in Chandigarh and the lowest in Arunachal Pradesh in both the Censuses of 1971 and 1981. The Union Territories of Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Lakshadweep and Mizoram did not have any urban population at the time of 1971 Census but urban population have been recorded in 1981.

There were 65 urban centres in Haryana at the time of 1971 Census which increased to 81 in 1981 Census, claiming an appreciable increase in urban population from 1,772,959 in 1971 to 2,827,387 in 1981. In addition to all the areas having Municipality or Cantonment Board, 4 villages namely Babiyal in Ambala district, Samalkha in Karnal district, Jharsa and Gurgaon (rural) in Gurgaon district have been considered as Census towns in 1981. If we consider 1901 as the base year with urban population as 100, the urban population of Haryana in 1981 has grown to 493 revealing a 5 fold increase approximately.

Within a span of 80 years, the highest growth of urban population has been experienced in Faridabad district and the minimum in Mahendragarh district.

The following statement gives the distribution of inhabited villages in the State and districts as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 3·2

Number of inhabited villages in state/districts

State/District	No. of inhabited villages (1981)
1	2
Haryana	**6,745**
1 Ambala	1,230
2 Kurukshetra	732
3 Karnal	596
4 Jind	352
5 Sonipat	331
6 Rohtak	438
7 Faridabad	425
8 Gurgaon	673
9 Mahendragarh	725
10 Bhiwani	424
11 Hisar	502
12 Sirsa	317

At the time of 1981 Census, there are 7,073 villages, of which 6,745 are inhabited. The above statement reveals that Ambala district contains the highest number (1,230) of inhabited villages among the districts of the State and Sirsa district has the minimum (317). The number of inhabited villages in other districts is 732 in Kurukshetra, 725 in Mahendragarh, 673 in Gurgaon, 596 in Karnal, 502 in Hisar, 438 in Rohtak, 425 in Faridabad, 424 in Bhiwani, 352 in Jind and 331 in Sonipat. Let us consider the strength of inhabited villages in Haryana State since 1901. There were 6,783 inhabited villages in 1901, 6,811 in 1911, 6,739 in 1921, 6,743 in 1931, 6,725 in 1941, 6,580 in 1951, 6,669 in 1961, 6,731 in 1971 and 6,745 in 1981. The lowest number of inhabited villages was recorded in 1951 after the partition when many villages became uninhabited after the out-migration of Muslim population and also the shifting of population to safer places at the time of disturbances.

The statement given below provides the distribution of villages according to size of population in the State and districts as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 3.3

Villages according to size of population (1981)

State/ District	Less than 200	200— 499	500— 999	1,000— 1,999	2,000— 4,999	5,000— 9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	**465**	**1,034**	**1,776**	**1,883**	**1,346**	**221**	**20**
1 Ambala	165	383	413	199	64	6	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2 Kurukshetra	44	130	245	188	108	14	3
3 Karnal	37	71	148	180	139	19	2
4 Jind	6	13	52	121	133	26	1
5 Sonipat	9	24	41	117	122	18	..
6 Rohtak	15	14	69	131	164	41	4
7 Faridabad	32	68	125	118	65	16	1
8 Gurgaon	77	150	216	151	71	8	..
9 Mahendra-garh	37	93	245	257	88	5	..
10 Bhiwani	11	38	87	169	96	21	2
11 Hisar	15	34	69	132	211	36	5
12 Sirsa	17	16	66	120	85	11	2

Note : — '..' means 'Nil'.

Due to diversity in the socio-cultural and physical features of the State, there is no uniformity in the size of the villages. The above statement reveals that out of 6,745 inhabited villages in Haryana State, 465 villages fall in the population size of less than 200 and another 1,034 villages in the range of 200—499 persons. The villages where population ranges between 500—999 are 1,776. As many as 1,883 villages fall in the population size of 1,000—1,999. Upto this range the number of villages increases with the increase in population size. The number of villages in the population size group 2,000—4,999 is 1,346 while the number

has fallen down to 221 in the size group 5,000—9,999. There are only 20 villages where the population size is 10,000 and above. Out of these 20 villages, 5 belong to Hisar district, 4 to Rohtak district, 3 to Kurukshetra district, 2 each to the districts of Karnal, Bhiwani and Sirsa and 1 each to Jind and Faridabad districts. The districts of Ambala, Sonipat, Gurgaon and Mahendragarh do not have any village with population, 10,000 and above.

The statement given below indicates the percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in each district of the State according to 1981 Census :—

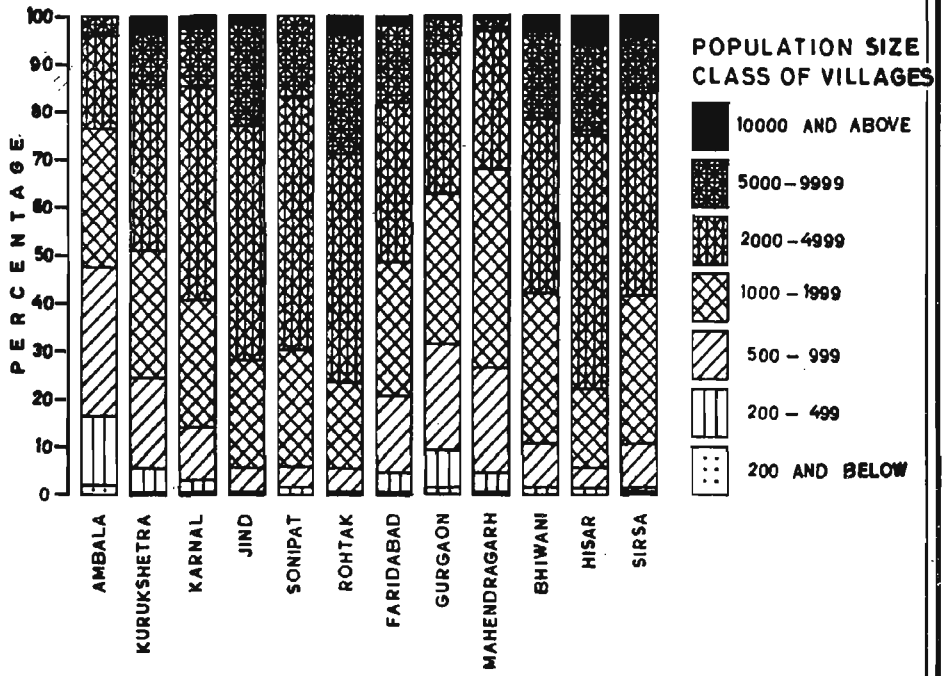
STATEMENT 3.4

Percentage of population living in villages of various population sizes with reference to the total rural population in each district (1981)

State/ District	Less than 200	200— 499	500— 999	1,000— 1,999	2,000— 4,999	5,000— 9,999	10,000 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Haryana	**0·48**	**3·69**	**12·93**	**26·42**	**39·88**	**14·23**	**2·37**
Ambala	2·00	14·33	31·22	28·96	19·48	4·01	..
Kurukshetra	0·44	4·97	18·86	26·66	34·65	10·55	3·87
Karnal	0·36	2·69	10·98	26·59	44·53	12·41	2·44
Jind	0·05	0·62	5·00	22·26	49·10	21·70	1·27
Sonipat	0·10	1·27	4·47	24·35	52·89	16·92	..

HARYANA

PERCENTAGE OF POPULATION BY SIZE CLASS OF VILLAGES BY DISTRICTS 1981



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rohtak	0·14	0·45	4·92	17·75	47·95	24·79	4·00
Faridabad	0·58	4·16	15·63	28·18	33·42	16·08	1·95
Gurgaon	1·17	7·97	22·56	31·09	29·41	7·80	..
Mahendragarh	0·45	4·04	21·89	41·57	28·85	3·20	..
Bhiwani	0·12	1·74	8·79	31·44	36·47	18·05	3·39
Hisar	0·13	1·10	4·31	16·58	52·95	19·77	5·16
Sirsa	0·26	1·03	9·17	30·93	42·52	11·56	4·53

Note:— '..' means 'Nil'.

The above statement reveals that there is still greater disparity in the distribution of population among the districts according to villages of various population sizes. According to 1981 Census, there are 6,745 inhabited villages in the State with a population of 10,095, 231 persons, of which males and females are 5,380,966 and 4,714,265 respectively. In Haryana, 465 villages with population less than 200, claim 0.48 per cent of the total rural population. The villages where the population ranges between 200 and 499, contain 3.69 per cent of the rural population while villages where population ranges between 500 and 999 comprise 12.93 per cent of the rural population. As many as 26.42 per cent of the rural population of the State live in villages of size group 1,000—1,999, 39.88 per cent in villages of size group 2,000—4,999 and 14.23 per cent in villages with population size of 5,000—9,999. There are only 20

villages in Haryana having the population of 10,000 and above accommodating 2.37 per cent of the rural population. Among the districts the highest proportions of rural population generally reside in the villages with population size of 1,000—1,999 and 2,000—4,999.

The following statement gives the average population of an inhabited village in the State and districts as per 1981 Census :—

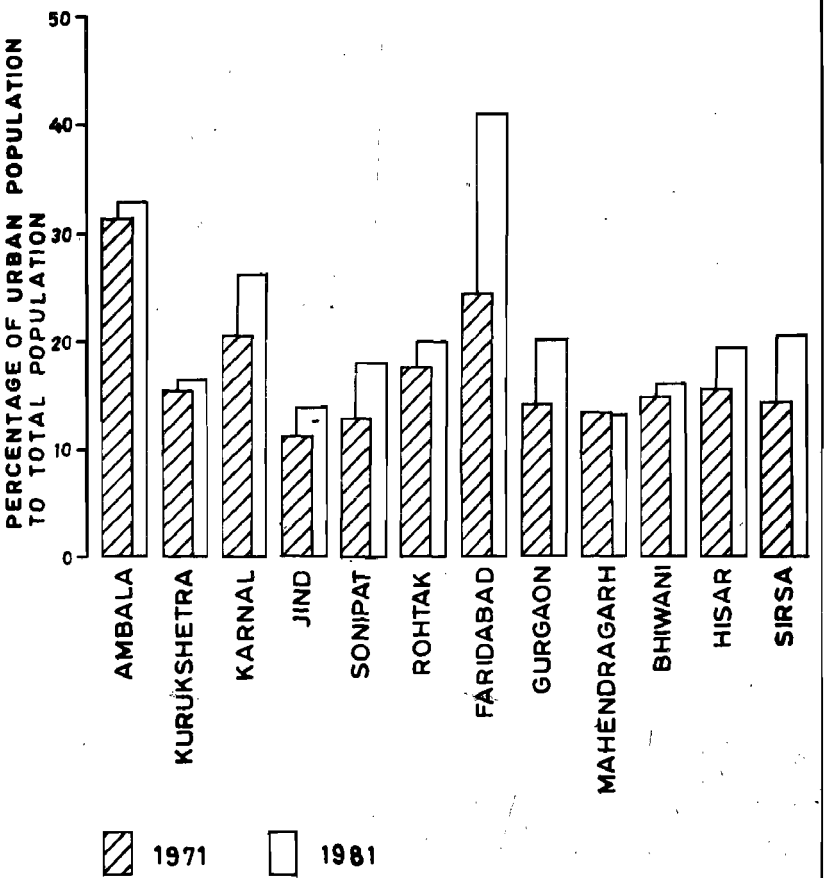
STATEMENT 3·5

Average population of an inhabited village in state/districts

State/District	Average population of an inhabited village
1	2
Haryana	**1,497**
Ambala	769
Kurukshetra	1,290
Karnal	1,638
Jind	2,297
Sonipat	2,099
Rohtak	2,456
Faridabad	1,394
Gurgaon	1,011
Mahendragarh	1,150
Bhiwani	1,822
Hisar	2,406
Sirsa	1,775

HARYANA

URBAN POPULATION BY DISTRICTS 1971 AND 1981



The above statement indicates that the average population of an inhabited village is 1,497 in the State. The average population size of an inhabited village ranges between 2,456 in Rohtak district and 769 in Ambala district. Jind, Sonipat, Rohtak and Hisar are the four districts where the average population size of an inhabited village is more than 2,000.

The following statement gives the distribution of towns and percentage of urban population to total population in the State and districts as per 1971 and 1981 Censuses:—

STATEMENT 3·6

Distribution of towns and percentage of urban population to total population

State/District	No. of towns in		Percentage of urban population to total population	
	1981	1971	1981	1971
1	2	3	4	5
Haryana	**81**	**65**	**21.88**	**17.66**
Ambala	14	10	32.90	31.39

1	2	3	4	5
Kurukshetra	7	7	16.46	15.52
Karnal	8	4	26.18	20.55
Jind	6	5	13.80	11.08
Sonipat	3	3	17.96	12.74
Rohtak	6	5	19.83	17.51
Faridabad	5	5	40.82	24.20
Gurgaon	10	7	19.91	14.07
Mahendragarh	6	6	13.07	13.24
Bhiwani	4	4	16.02	14.67
Hisar	8	6	19.29	15.49
Sirsa	4	3	20.44	14.29

It is clear from the above statement that 81 towns contain 21.88 per cent of the total population of the State at the time of 1981 Census whereas 65 towns claimed 17.66 per cent of the total population of Haryana in 1971. Let us go back to 1901 when there were 54 towns in the areas comprising the State of Haryana as per 1981 jurisdiction. Their strength was reduced to 36 in 1911 due to change in the definition of town which excluded overgrown villages lacking distinct urban

characteristics. Then again there was an increase in the number of towns which became 39 in 1921, 41 in 1931, and 45 in 1941 but could not tally with the strength of towns as was in 1901. It was only in 1951 the strength of towns in the State became 62 which was more than the strength of towns as was in 1901, i.e. 54 towns after a period of more than 40 years. The strength of towns became 61 in 1961, 65 in 1971 and 81 in 1981. There is a gradual increasing trend in the number of towns since 1911.

Each district in Haryana (except Mahendragarh) has experienced an increase in its percentage of urban population to total population in 1981 over the corresponding figure in 1971. The marginal decrease in the percentage of urban population to total population in 1981 in Mahendragarh district as compared to 1971 figure may be attributed to the reorganisation of the district.

The concept of urban agglomeration adopted for the first time during the 1971 Census, was an improvement on the concept of town group of 1961 Census. An urban agglomeration. must form a continuous urban spread constituting a town and its adjoining urban out-growths or two or more physically contiguous towns together with continuous well-recognised urban out-growths. if any, of such towns. It was therefore decided to adopt it for the 1981 Census also and to present the data on the same lines as in 1971 Census. Very often large railway colonies, university campuses, port areas, military camps etc. come up outside

but adjoining the statutory limits of the city or town. Such areas may not by themselves qualify to be treated as towns but if they form a continuous spread with the town, they are outgrowths of the town and deserve to be treated as urban. Such towns together with their outgrowths have been considered as one unit and called 'Urban Agglomeration.'

In 1971 Census, no urban agglomeration was recognised in Haryana in the absence of any such proposal from the district authorities. But this time we received four proposals from the district authorities for delineating urban agglomerations which were approved by the Registrar General, India, on our recommendations :—

(i) Ambala Urban Agglomeration—consisting of Ambala Cantt. and Ambala Sadar (twin towns).

(ii) Yamunanagar Urban Agglomeration—consisting of three towns namely Jagadhri Workshop Railway Colony, Yamunanagar and Jagadhri.

(iii) Gurgaon Urban Agglomeration—comprising Gurgaon Town and Gurgaon Census Town (non-municipal).

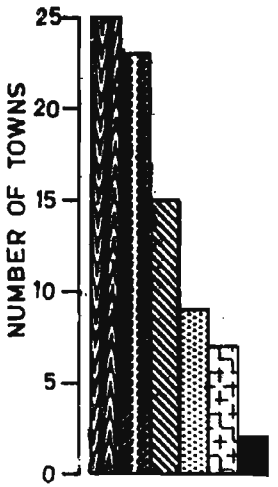
(iv) Hisar Urban Agglomeration—comprising Hisar Town and outgrowth, namely, Haryana Agricultural University and Mini Secretariat.

HARYANA

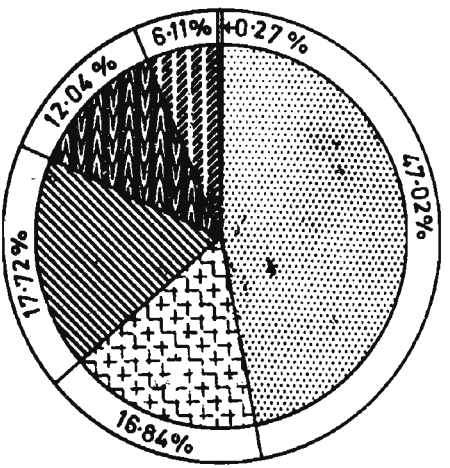
TOWNS BY SIZE OF POPULATION

1981

CLASSIFICATION OF TOWNS



PROPORTION OF POPULATION TO TOTAL URBAN POPULATION



SIZE CLASS OF TOWNS

CLASS I

CLASS II

CLASS III

CLASS IV

CLASS V

CLASS VI

The statement given below presents the distribution of towns in the State by size class in 1971 and 1981 Censuses and percentage of population to total urban population in each size class:—

STATEMENT 3·7

Distribution of towns in Haryana by size class in 1971 and 1981

Size class	No. of towns in		Population		Percentage of population to total urban population of state	
	1971	1981	1971	1981	1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I(1,00,000 & above)	2	9	227,248	1,329,549	12·82	47·02
II(50,000 to 99,999)	9	7	704,821	475,984	39·75	16·84
III(20,000 to 49,999)	14	15	462,074	501,139	26·06	17·72
IV(10,000 to 19,999)	15	25	222,344	340,442	12·54	12·04
V(5,000 to 9,999)	20	23	138,989	172,671	7·84	6·11
VI(Less than 5,000)	5	2	17,483	7,602	0·99	0·27

The above statement reveals that the towns have been grouped into the following six classes according to population size :—

Class I.....Population of 100,000 and above
Class II.....Population of 50,000 to 99,999
Class III.....Population of 20,000 to 49,999
Class IV.....Population of 10,000 to 19,999
Class V.....Population of 5,000 to 9,999
Class VI.....Population of less than 5,000

In the above statement the constituents of an urban agglomeration which are reckoned as separate towns in their own right have been classified according to their own population and not according to the population of the urban agglomeration. Where, however, an urban agglomeration has been formed with outgrowths, the population of the outgrowths is added to the town whose outgrowth they are. Thus the combined population of the town and its outgrowths has been taken into account for the purpose of classification. According to the population of individual towns as per 1981 Census, there are 9 towns in Class I, 7 in Class II, 15 in Class III, 25 in Class IV, 23 in Class V and 2 in Class VI. In 1981, the proportion of towns is 11.11 per cent in Class I, 8.64 per cent in Class II, 18.52 per cent in Class III, 30.86 per cent in Class IV, 28.40 per cent in Class V and 2.47 per cent in Class VI. Relatively speaking, the proportion of population living in bigger towns is higher and in smaller size towns is lower. The proportion of population to total urban population in 1981 in the State is 47.02 per cent in Class I, 16.84 per cent in Class II, 17.72 per cent in Class III, 12.04 per cent in Class IV, 6.11 per cent in Class V and 0.27 per cent in Class VI. But at the time of 1971 Census, the highest proportion (39.75 per cent) of population to total urban population of the State was found in Class II towns because there were only 2 Class I towns at that time.

A new concept of Standard Urban Area introduced in 1971 Census, was also followed for the

1981 Census. The Standard Urban Area (SUA) is defined as the projected growth area of a city or a town having 50,000 or more population in 1971, as it would be in 1991, taking into account not only the urban and rural units which will get merged into it but also the intervening areas which are potentially urban and have mutual socio-economic links with the core town. It is a long term planning area and is to remain as a continuous statistical reporting unit during the three successive Censuses 1971, 1981, 1991, irrespective of the changes in the boundaries of local administrative units within the tract. There are eleven Standard Urban Areas in Haryana. The following statement gives the locational identification of the Standard Urban Areas :

STATEMENT 3·8
Standard urban areas

Name of the standard urban area	Tahsil (District) in which it falls as per 1981 jurisdiction
1	2
1 Ambala S.U.A.	Ambala (District Ambala)
2 Yamunagar-Jagadhri S.U.A	Jagadhri (District Ambala)
3 Karnal S.U.A.	Karnal (District Karnal)
4 Panipat S.U.A.	Panipat (District Karnal)
5 Sonipat S.U.A.	Sonipat (District Sonipat)
6 Bahadurgarh S.U.A.	Bahadurgarh (District Rohtak)
7 Rohtak S.U.A.	Rohtak (District Rohtak)
8 Faridabad Complex Administration S.U.A.	Ballabgarh (District Faridabad)
9 Gurgaon S.U.A.	Gurgaon (District Gurgaon)
10 Bhiwani S.U.A.	Bhiwani (District Bhiwani)
11 Hisar S.U.A.	Hisar (District Hisar)

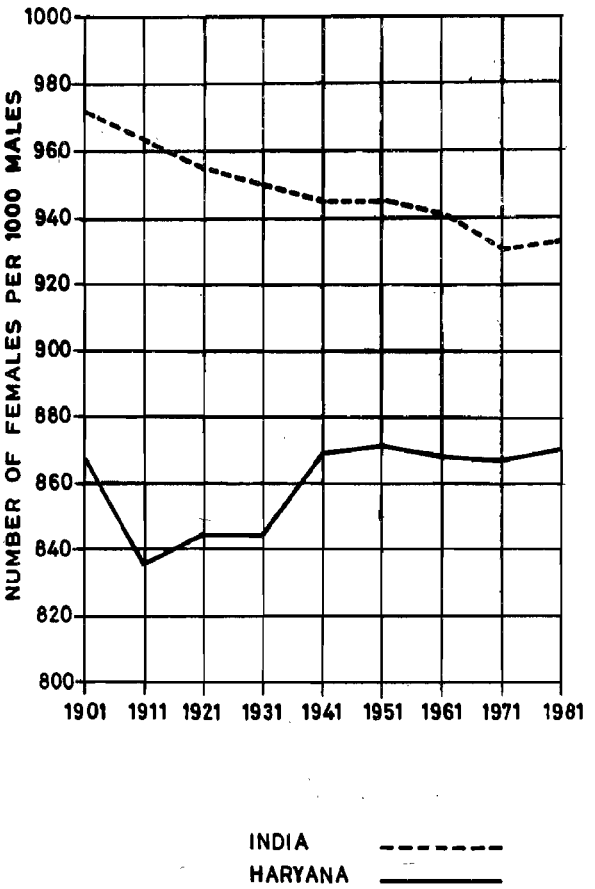
CHAPTER IV

Are the number of men and women balanced?

Now we have become familiar with the total population of the State. In any discussion on population, an enquiry into the proportion of men to women and the population by age-groups is always an essential and relevant one. We no longer argue whether one sex is superior to the other. But are the males and females equal in number ? It is an important question. Although in number, the two sexes are not widely divergent, their disparity is of great interest to social scientists because of the different roles, of the two sexes in society and its economy. If men are in excess, some will not get partners and in certain societies the 'bride price' will go up. If females are in excess, there will be a keener chase after eligible men and a few women will have to remain lonely spinsters. In normal times, we do not anticipate such an eventuality. Truly speaking, the equality in number of males and females in all countries and at all times is an ideal seldom attained. Even if an equal number of male and female babies are born, their chances of survival at various ages are very unequal. The disparity among the two sexes depends upon various factors over which we have little control. It is surprising that the balance is not often seriously disturbed.

In Indian Census, following the practice in United Kingdom, the 'sex ratio' means the number

SEX RATIO
1901 - 81



of females per 1,000 males. In U.S.A., the number of males per 100 females is calculated for the sake of comparison. 'Sex ratio' in realistic terms, reflects a comparison between the number of males and females in the population.

The table given below gives information about the sex ratio in India and Haryana State since 1901:—

STATEMENT 4.1

Sex ratio in India and Haryana (1901 to 1981)
(Females per 1,000 males)

Year	*Sex ratio*	
	India	Haryana
1	2	3
1901	972	867
1911	964	835
1921	955	844
1931	950	844
1941	945	869
1951	946	871
1961	941	868
1971	930	867
1981	933	870

Figures for India include Assam State.

It is clear from the above statement that the sex ratio in India is consistently decreasing from 972 in 1901 to 945 in 1941. But in 1951, the sex ratio became 946 and further it came down to 941 in 1961 and 930 in 1971. The 1981 Census reflects a bit increase in sex ratio which comes up to 933. It is also clear from the statement that Haryana is a region with deficiency of females. The sex ratio in Haryana is 870 in 1981 against 933 for the country as a whole. The sex ratio in Haryana as per 1981 jurisdiction was 867 in 1901, 835 in 1911, 844 in 1921, again 844 in 1931, 869 in 1941, 871 in 1951, 868 in 1961 and 867 in 1971. During the span of 80 years (1901—1981), the sex ratio ranges between 835 to 871. The tendency to conceal the existence of unmarried young females, sex ratio at birth favourable to males and a higher mortality rate among females may be some of the reasons, causing the low sex ratio in Haryana. It may be concluded that the unusual differentials in mortality are mainly responsible for the worsening female sex ratio. The neglect of females at all ages—right from birth to death may be responsible for high mortality rates among females.

The following statement gives the comparative picture of sex ratio in respect of States and Union Territories as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 4.2

Sex ratio in states/union territories

Country/State/Union Territory	Sex ratio (1981)
1	2
INDIA†	933
States	
Andhra Pradesh	975
Assam	901
Bihar	946
Gujarat	942
Haryana	870
Himachal Pradesh	973
Jammu & Kashmir	892
Karnataka	963
Kerala	1,032

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	941
Maharashtra	937
Manipur	971
Meghalaya	954
Nagaland	863
Orissa	981
Punjab	879
Rajasthan	919
Sikkim	835
Tamil Nadu	977
Tripura	946
Uttar Pradesh	885
West Bengal	911
Union Territories	
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	760
Arunachal Pradesh	862
Chandigarh	769
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	974

1	2
Delhi	808
Goa, Daman & Diu	981
Lakshadweep	975
Mizoram	919
Pondicherry	985

†1981 figures of India have been worked out after including the projected population of Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

It is reflected in the above statement that Kerala is the only state in India where sex ratio as per 1981 Census is above the equality ratio. If we peep into the history, Kerala is the only state where the sex ratio had been favourable to females since 1901 and it has gained upto 1951 but declined gradually after that upto 1971 and again improved and broken the records of 80 years at the time of 1981 Census. The States and Union Territories where the sex ratio is above the country's average are Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Orissa, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Goa, Daman and Diu, Lakshadweep and Pondicherry. Though the sex ratio in the abovementioned States/Union Territories is above the country's average yet they are deficient of females. In the remaining States/Union Territories, the deficiency of females is relatively higher. The lowest sex

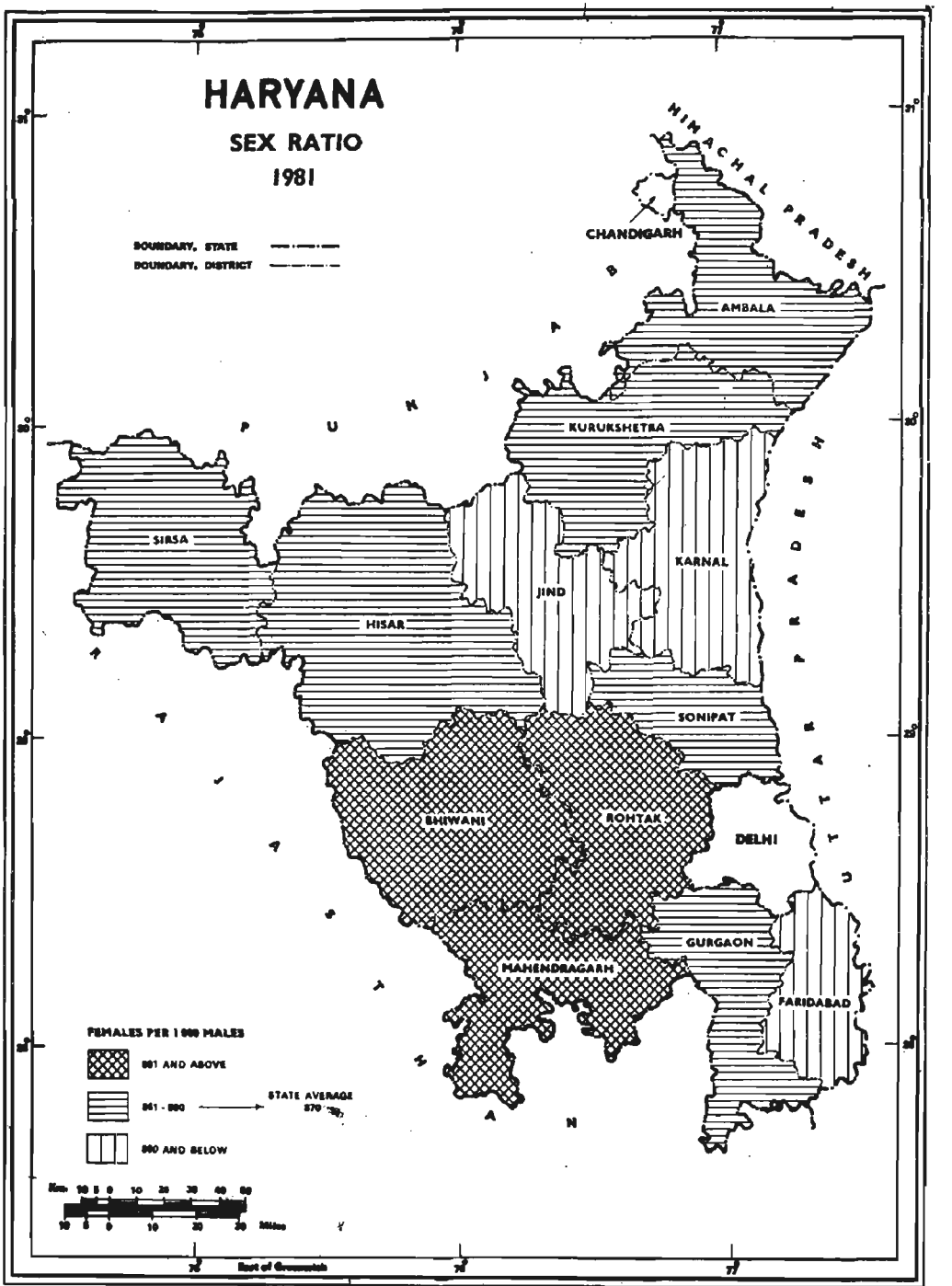
ratio is found in Andaman and Nicobar Islands i.e., 760 as per 1981 Census.

The statement given below provides information about the sex ratio in the state and districts during 1971 and 1981 Censuses as per jurisdiction of 1981:—

STATEMENT 4·3

Sex ratio in state/districts

State/District	Sex ratio	
	1981	1971
1	2	3
Haryana	**870**	**867**
Ambala	871	859
Kurukshetra	863	854
Karnal	854	855
Jind	854	858
Sonipat	866	865
Rohtak	883	893
Faridabad	813	811
Gurgaon	880	886
Mahendragarh	931	915
Bhiwani	898	879
Hisar	867	862
Sirsa	877	865



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The above statement reveals that the highest sex ratio of 931 has been found in Mahendragarh district while the lowest sex ratio of 813 has been recorded in Faridabad district at the time of 1981 Census. Both the above mentioned districts had the highest and lowest sex ratio at the time of 1971 Census but with different ratios of 915 and 811 respectively. Haryana always remained a region with sex ratio of male-bias. At the time of 1981 Census, the sex ratio is above the State average in the districts of Ambala, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, and Sirsa. Ambala and Sirsa were the two districts where sex ratio in 1971 was below the State average but they have improved their sex ratio and have come up above the State average in 1981.

The statement below gives the comparative picture of sex ratio in rural and urban areas of each district as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 4·4

Sex ratio in rural and urban areas, 1981

State/District	Sex ratio	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Haryana	**876**	**849**
Ambala	865	883

1	2	3
Kurukshetra	864	859
Karnal	849	868
Jind	854	858
Sonipat	869	851
Rohtak	885	874
Faridabad	850	762
Gurgaon	882	873
Mahendragarh	938	883
Bhiwani	908	849
Hisar	872	846
Sirsa	887	841

As is expected, the sex ratio is generally high in rural areas and this fact is supported by the above statement. For the State as a whole, the sex ratio is 876 in rural areas as compared to 849 in urban areas. In rural areas, the agriculture is the main occupation which absorbs most of the family members in it and keeps them at home. Whereas, people go to urban areas in search of employment and then take their families with them only after their position is secure

and can get a satisfactory residential accommodation. Sometimes they keep their families at their native village which improves the sex ratio in rural areas and has adverse effect in urban areas. The sex ratio is relatively higher in rural areas as compared to urban areas in the districts of Kurukshetra, Sonipat, Rohtak, Gurgaon, Mahendragarh, Bhiwani, Hisar and Sirsa. Among the rural areas, the highest sex ratio (938) is found in Mahendragarh district and the minimum sex ratio (849) in Karnal district. Among the urban areas, the highest sex ratio (883) is found in the districts of Ambala and Mahendragarh and the minimum sex ratio (762) in Faridabad district.

The population of any country is a resource base for the planning. It reveals the quality and quantum of the population to be provided for planning according to sex and age-groupwise. For example, in planning of certain male oriented employment, we would take care of our resources in the male population in particular age-groups. In case, we have to do planning for primary schools or child welfare centres and such other facilities and amenities, needed by the very young population, we would positively be guided by the size of population in the relevant age-groups. Here we shall have to realise not only the population by age-groups at a given point of time but also its projected size upto such future date by which the concerned plan is likely to be implemented. Hence in the planning of economic and social development, due consideration has to be given to the size

of the population as well as its age structure because persons in each age-group have their own special requirements and rights. The following statement gives a comparative picture of sex ratio in different age groups :—

STATEMENT 4·5

Sex ratio in different age-groups, 1981

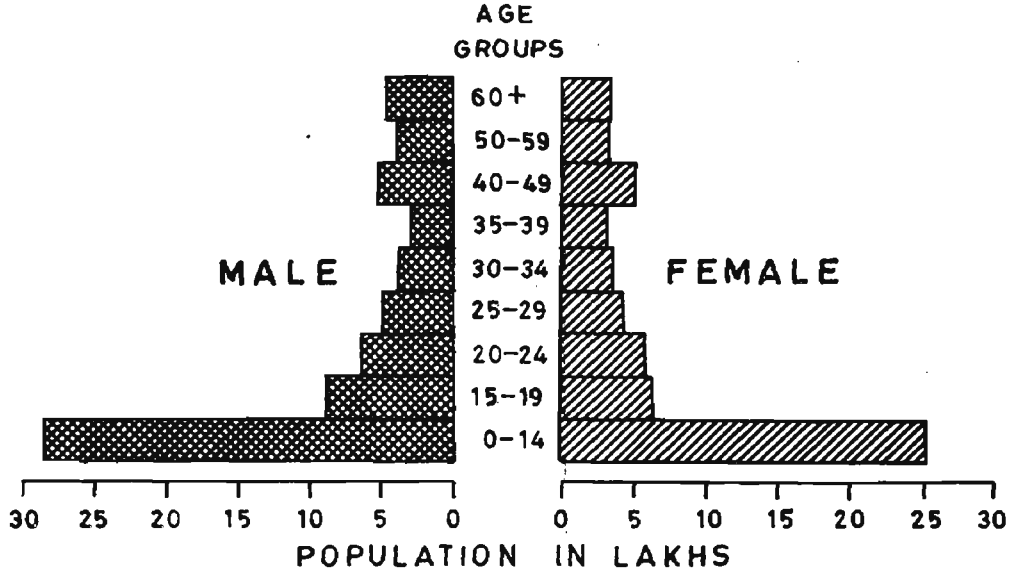
Age-group	Sex ratio
1	2
0—14	886
15—19	803
20—24	895
25—29	877
30—34	915
35—39	926
40—49	934
50—59	841
60 +	726

It is clear from the above statement that the sex ratio in age-group 60 + is very low as the mortality rate is very high among the females in old age.

HARYANA

POPULATION BY AGE-GROUPS

1981



The following statement gives the distribution of population by age-groups in the State :—

STATEMENT 4.6

Distribution of population by age-groups in Haryana 1981—Census

Age-group	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of persons to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Total	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	100·00
0—14	5,394,867	2,860,761	2,534,106	41·75
15—19	1,410,325	782,077	628,248	10·91
20—24	1,209,989	638,588	571,401	9·36
25—29	941,129	501,531	439,598	7·28
30—34	745,918	389,415	356,503	5·77
35—39	610,504	317,009	293,495	4·73
40—49	1,040,630	537,955	502,675	8·05
50—59	742,672	403,441	339,231	5·75
60+	819,027	474,637	344,390	6·34

We can divide the population into three functional age groups (i) children in the age-group 0—14, (ii) working population in the age-group 15—59 and (iii) elderly persons of 60 years and above. The first group includes infants between 0 and 4 years of age and school-going children between 5 and 14 years of age. The population in

the age group 15—59 includes mostly students, females in household duties and persons engaged in any occupation etc. They are the potential workers on whom the rest of the population depends. The elderly persons are mostly retired persons and those who are unable to work. In the more developed countries aging of population is more serious than giving education to children and employment to young. The comparative strength of each group has serious implications on the social and economic conditions of the country, generating planning oriented action. As per 1981 Census, children claim 41.75 per cent of the total population of Haryana while 51.85 per cent are in working age-group. Elderly persons consist of 6.34 per cent of the population. Persons with unspecified age are only 0.06 per cent and may be considered as negligible.

Another measure to study the structure of the population is the dependency ratio. This measure reflects the number of dependents per 1,000 workers and may be computed on the basis of three broad age-groups, that is, 0—14, 15—59 and 60 +. The population in the age group 15—59 is considered to be the working population, that below 15 years as the young dependents and that 60 + is considered to be old dependents. Thus dependency ratio is a ratio (per 1,000) of population in age-groups 0—14 and 60 + (excluding age not stated) to total population in age-group 15—59. The dependency ratio is not a complete measure for assessing the dependency burden, as neither all persons in the working age-group are

employed, nor are all those in the dependent age are economically dependents. This measure, however, gives us a broad idea of economic dependency in any population and is therefore widely used.

The dependency ratio for all India (excluding Assam) is 854 for total areas, 907 for rural areas and 721 for urban areas as per 1981-Census while the corresponding figures for Haryana are 927, 986 and 744 respectively. The following statement gives the dependency ratio (per 1,000) of population in age-groups 0—14 and 60+ (excluding age not stated) to total population in age group 15—59 in the state and districts according to 1981-Census:

STATEMENT 4.7

Dependency ratio in Haryana, 1981

State/District	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Haryana	986	**744**
Ambala	900	685
Kurukshetra	961	734
Karnal	978	743
Jind	988	826
Sonipat	946	749
Rohtak	998	729

1	2	3
Faridabad	1,027	701
Gurgaon	1,004	788
Mahendragarh	1,025	803
Bhiwani	1,085	841
Hisar	985	777
Sirsa	956	779

The above statement reveals that the dependency ratio is the highest in Bhiwani district and the lowest in Ambala district both in rural and urban areas. In urban areas, the districts which are industrially developed have low dependency ratio. There is an inverse relation between industrialisation and dependency ratio. The above statement reveals that dependency ratio has a negative co-relation with degree of urbanisation and industrialisation. Dependency ratio is relatively low in the urban areas of Ambala and Faridabad districts because these are industrially developed areas and degree of urbanisation is also high in the districts. These districts have attracted a large number of population in working age-group 15-59.

STATEMENT 4.8

Distribution of population by sex and marital status in Haryana State 1981

Marital status	Persons	Males	Females	Percentage of persons to total population
1	2	3	4	5
Total population	12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680	100·00
Never married	6,783,928	3,910,475	2,873,453	52·50
Married	5,652,503	2,815,797	2,836,706	43·74
Widowed	478,043	179,586	298,457	3·70
Divorced or separated	5,932	3,131	2,851	0·04

The above statement reveals that 52.50 per cent of the population in Haryana has been enumerated as never married. The proportion of males is more than the females among the never married persons. Married persons claim 43.74 per cent of the population with females outnumbering males. Widowed persons consist of 3.70 per cent of the population. The proportion of females is relatively high in this marital status because custom of remarriage among the females is almost negligible. Divorced or separated persons claim 0.04 per cent of the population. Persons with unspecified marital status form 0.02 per cent of the population which can be considered as negligible.

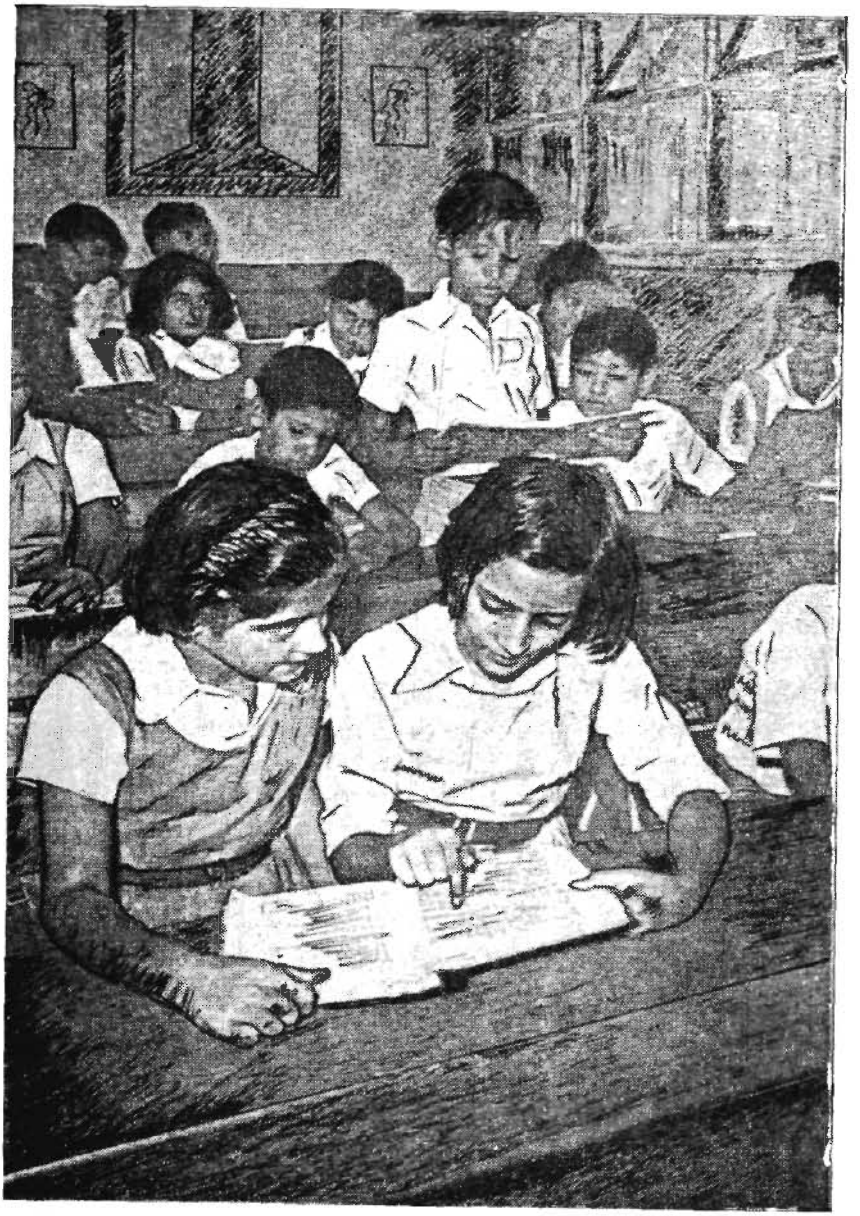
CHAPTER V

How many of us can read and write?

Literacy and education reflect the social development of a community. The place of literacy and learning was very high in old Indian society but because of foreign invasions and consequent wars, natural calamities and other uncertainties, the economy was completely shattered and the education was completely neglected. The Census of 1881 revealed only 90 male literates per 1,000 males and 4 female literates per 1,000 females. Even these figures were not accurate owing to faulty concepts adopted at the Census and in 1911 it was computed that in 1881 there were only 66 male literates per 1,000 males and 3 female literates per 1,000 females.

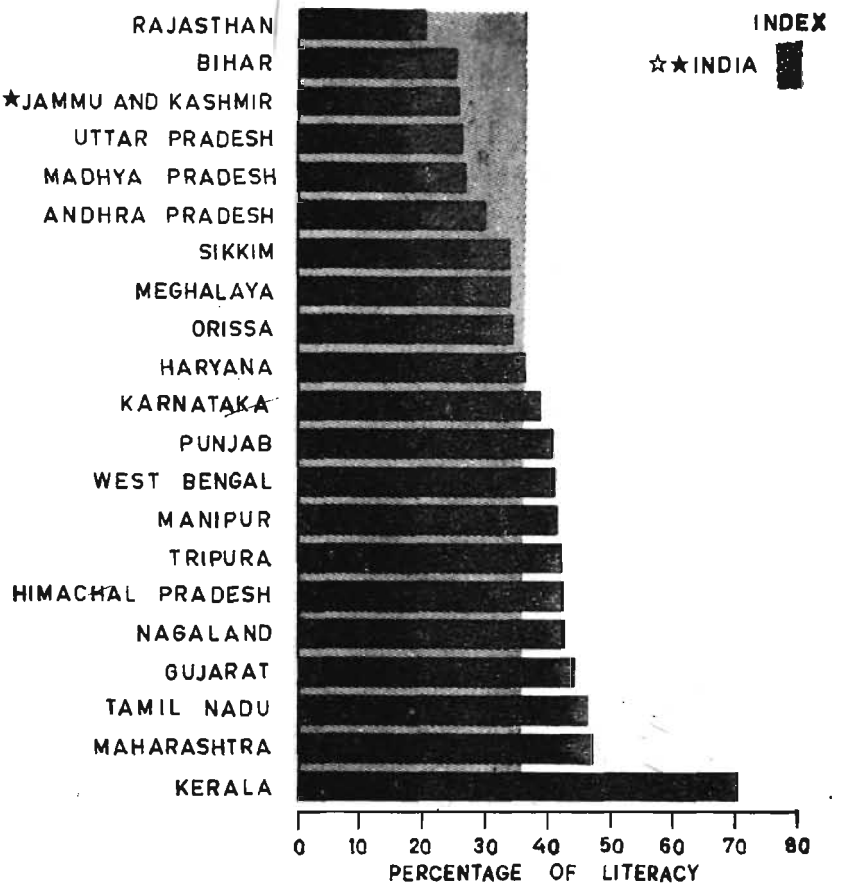
Are you literate? This is one of the basic questions from the beginning of the Indian Census. In the first three Censuses ending with 1891, the population was classified as 'Learning', 'Literate' and 'Illiterate'. The data collected on this basis was reported to have been distorted as educated persons who were still 'learning' or students returned themselves as literate. This three fold distinction was discontinued in 1901 and the population was divided into 'Literate' and 'Illiterate'.

A person who can both read and write with understanding in any language is taken as literate.



A class room scene reflects the phenomenal growth in educational facilities in Haryana

PERCENTAGE OF LITERACY BY STATES
1981



☆Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.

★Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.

A person who can merely read but cannot write is not literate. It is not necessary that a person who is literate should have received any formal education or should have passed any minimum educational standard. Children up to the age of 4 years are treated as illiterate even if they are going to school and have learnt to read and write a few words.

The statement given below provides information about the literacy rates in India and among the States, where the States have been arranged in descending order of literacy rates:—

STATEMENT 5·1

States arranged in order of literacy ranking in 1981—Census

Rank	Country/State	Percentage of literates to total population (including population in age-group 0-4)
1	2	3
India*†		**36·23**
1	Kerala	70·42
2	Maharashtra	47·18
3	Tamil Nadu	46·76
4	Gujarat	43·70

1	2	3
5	Nagaland	42·57
6	Himachal Pradesh	42·48
7	Tripura	42·12
8	Manipur	41·35
9	West Bengal	40·94
10	Punjab	40·86
11	Karnataka	38·46
12	Haryana	36·14
13	Orissa	34·23
14	Meghalaya	34·08
15	Sikkim	34·05
16	Andhra Pradesh	29.94
17	Madhya Pradesh	27·87
18	Uttar Pradesh	27·16
19	Jammu & Kashmir	26·67
20	Bihar	26·20
21	Rajasthan	24·38

Notes:—1. *Excludes Assam where Census was not held.

2. †Excludes the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.

The above statement reveals that the literacy rate for India is 36.23 per cent according to 1981 Census. The highest percentage of literacy rate (70.42) has been recorded in Kerala, followed by the States of Maharashtra (47.18), Tamil Nadu (46.76), Gujarat (43.70), Nagaland (42.57), Himachal Pradesh (42.48), Tripura (42.12), Manipur (41.35), West Bengal (40.94), Punjab (40.86), and Karnataka (38.46) and these States have recorded literacy rates above the country's average. The States where percentage of literacy rate is below the country's average are Haryana (36.14), Orissa (34,23), Meghalaya (34.08), Sikkim (34.05), Andhra Pradesh (29.94), Madhya Pradesh (27.87), Uttar Pradesh (27.16), Jammu and Kashmir (26.67), Bihar (26.20) and Rajasthan (24.38). Haryana ranks twelfth among the States according to percentage of literacy rates while Rajasthan is at the lowest ladder. It is interesting to note that in the north-west of India, where the Aryan people predominate, the people have relatively low percentage of literates than in the east and south where the Mongoloid and Dravidian races predominate. It may be associated with the facts that these areas remained under British influence for a longer period and have missionary schools to educate the people.

The following statement gives the percentage growth of literacy during 1961—71 and 1971—81 in the States:—

STATEMENT 5·2

Percentage growth of literacy during 1961—71 and 1971—81 in the states

Country/State	Percentage growth of literacy	
	1961—71	1971—81
1	2	3
India	**52·93**	**49·36**
Andhra Pradesh	40·28	50·00
Assam	32·25	NA
Bihar	31·47	63·03
Gujarat	52·08	55·89
Haryana	78·46	73·01
Himachal Pradesh	85·23	64·43
Jammu & Kashmir	118·44	86·11
Karnataka	54·16	54·66

1	2	3
Kerala	62·87	38·97
Madhya Pradesh	66·34	57·70
Maharashtra	67·49	49·96
Manipur	48·81	66·42
Meghalaya	NA	52·59
Nagaland	NA	133·10
Orissa	51·15	57 12
Punjab	53·23	50·38
Rajasthan	60·31	70·00
Sikkim	NA	NA
Tamil Nadu	53·64	39·25
Tripura	108·52	79·39
Uttar Pradesh	47·34	57·01
West Bengal	43·87	51·88

NA means 'Not Available.

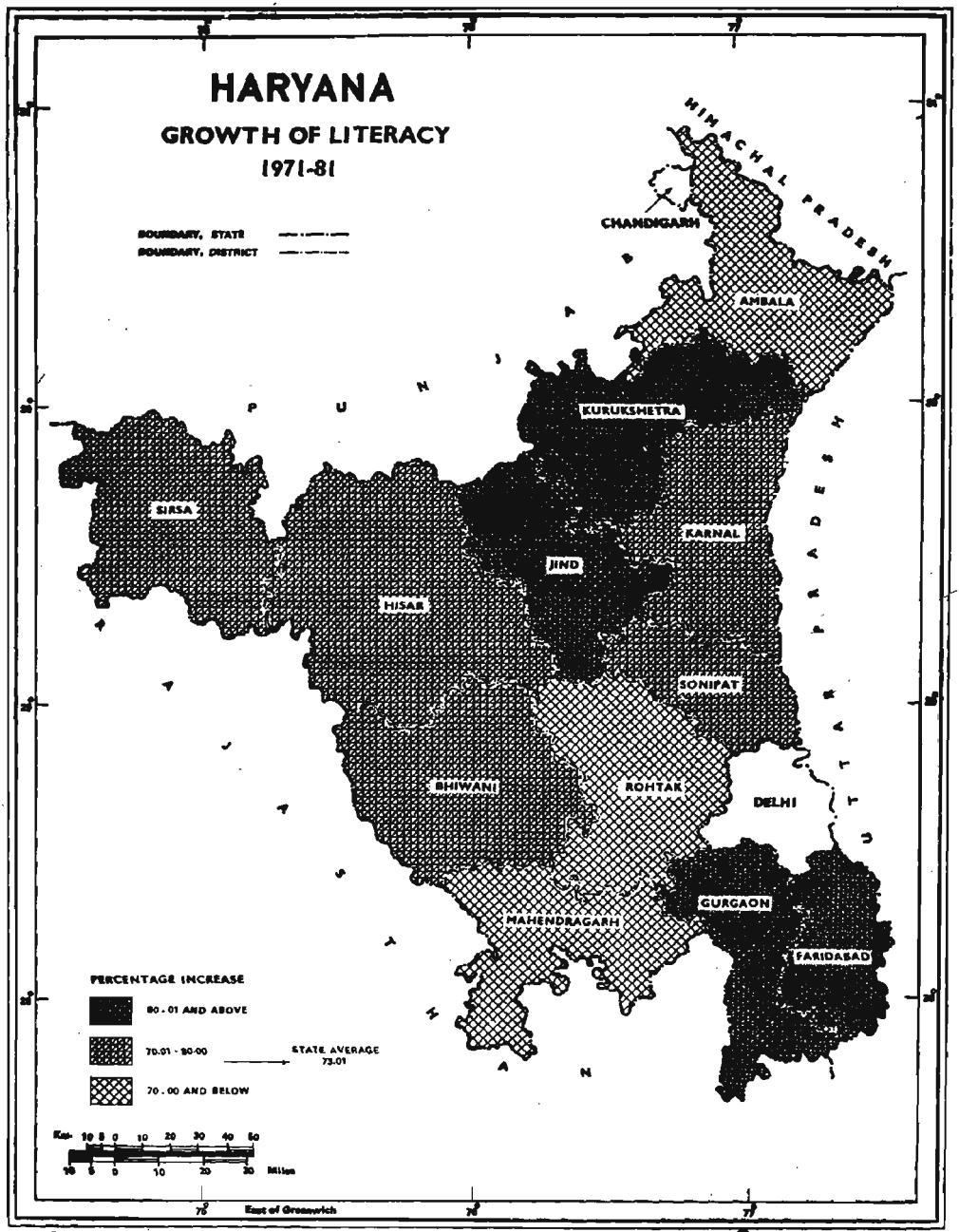
The above statement reveals that percentage growth of literacy for India was 52.93 during 1961—71 and 49.36 during 1971—81. In Haryana the percentage of literates is quite near to the country's average but the State has experienced a relatively high growth rate of literacy (73.01 per cent) during 1971—81. The highest percentage growth rate of literacy (133.10) has been registered in Nagaland and the lowest (39.25) in Tamil Nadu among the States during 1971—81. The low percentage growth of literacy in Tamil Nadu may be associated with the already high percentage of literates, existing in the State.

The following statement gives the growth of literacy in the districts of Haryana during 1971—81 : —

STATEMENT 5.3

Growth of literacy in districts during 1971—81

State/District	Literacy rate per cent		Percentage growth of literacy
	1971	1981	(1971—81)
1	2	3	4
Haryana	**26.89**	**36.14**	**+73.01**
Ambala	35.54	44.62	+61.12
Kurukshetra	23.35	32.40	+81.71
Karnal	27.67	36.77	+77.85
Jind	17.61	26.18	+82.34
Sonipat	29.48	40.85	+70.79
Rohtak	31.54	42.55	+64.77
Faridabad	28.89	39.19	+89.74
Gurgaon	25.31	35.23	+80.08
Mahendragarh	28.73	38.61	+68.08
Bhiwani	24·79	33.07	+74.57
Hisar	22.54	29.97	+71.43
Sirsa	22.65	29.88	+74.75



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It is clear from the above statement that the literacy rate in Haryana was 26.89 per cent in 1971 and 36.14 per cent in 1981, thus experiencing a percentage growth of literacy rate during 1971—81 to the tune of 73.01 as compared to all India average of 49.36. At the time of 1971 Census, the highest literacy rate is found in Ambala district (35.54) per cent and the lowest in Jind district (17.61 per cent). The districts where literacy rate was higher in 1971 as compared to State average were Ambala, Karnal, Sonipat, Rohtak, Faridabad, and Mahendragarh.

At the time of 1981 Census, again the highest literacy rate has been recorded in Ambala district (44.62 per cent) and the lowest (26.18 per cent) in Jind district. The districts where literacy rates are higher as compared to State average, are Ambala, Karnal, Sonipat, Rohtak, Faridabad and Mahendragarh again in 1981. The relatively low percentage of literacy in Haryana was associated with adverse feelings of the elders in sending females to schools, need more hands to work, poor agricultural conditions and backwardness of the area in the past.

The tremendous progress in agriculture with the introduction of canal and tubewell irrigation, fast industrial development after the creation of Haryana in 1966, more rigid Government policy in implementing the compulsory and free elementary education and people's awareness towards education, are responsible for attaining 73.01 per cent growth rate of literacy during 1971—81 in Haryana

which is relatively high if compared with all India average of 49.36 per cent during the period under reference. Among the districts, the highest growth rate of literacy is recorded in Faridabad district (89.74 per cent) and the lowest in Rohtak district (64.77 per cent) during 1971—81. Kurukshetra, Karnal, Jind, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Bhiwani and Sirsa are the seven districts where the growth rate of literacy is higher than the State average during 1971—81.

The following statement gives the percentage of literates to total population in urban agglomerations and cities of Haryana State as per 1981 Census:—

STATEMENT 5.4

Percentage of literates to total population in urban agglomerations and cities of Haryana State, 1981

Serial No.	Urban agglomeration/ City	Percentage of literates to total population		
		Persons	males	females
1	2	3	4	5
1	Ambala M.C.	66·33	71·70	60·33
2	Ambala U.A.	61·87	67·77	55·78
3	Yamunanagar U.A.	62·33	67·07	56·63
4	Karnal M.C.	59·49	65·41	52·68

1	2	3	4	5
5	Panipat M.C.	56·87	63·52	49·19
6	Sonipat M.C.	61·19	69·36	51·52
7	Rohtak M.C.	62·36	70·06	53·48
8	Faridabad Complex Administration (F.C.A.)	57·00	65·56	45·42
9	Gurgaon U.A.	65·59	73·01	57·06
10	Bhiwani M.C.	53·52	63·64	41·42
11	Hisar U.A.	56·93	65·02	46·86

The above statement reveals that the highest percentage of literates to total population is found in Ambala M.C. (66.33) and the lowest percentage in Bhiwani M.C. (53.52), among the urban agglomerations and cities as per 1981 Census. The percentage of male literates to male population is highest in Gurgaon Urban Agglomeration (73.01) and the lowest in Panipat M.C. (63.52) whereas the percentage of female literates to female population is the maximum in Ambala M.C. (60.33) and the minimum in Bhiwani M.C. (41.42).

The following statement gives the percentage of literates among the general population and

scheduled castes according to 1981 Census in total, rural and urban areas of Haryana:—

STATEMENT 5.5

Percentage of literates among the general population and scheduled castes, 1981

Total/ Rural/ Urban	Percentage of literates to total population		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
General Population			
Total	36·14	48·20	22·27
Rural	30·33	43·44	15·37
Urban	56·86	64·95	47·35
Scheduled Castes			
Total	20·15	31·45	7·06
Rural	18·73	29·93	5·82
Urban	28·16	39·84	14·21

The above statement reveals that the percentage of literates to total population for general population is 30.33 in rural and 56.86 in urban areas. This supports the fact that literacy rate is

relatively higher in urban areas than rural areas because better facilities are available for schooling in urban areas and urban people are more vigilant to impart education to their children also. So is true in the case of scheduled caste population. The percentage of literates in scheduled caste population is 18.73 in rural and 28.16 in urban areas. The literacy rates are relatively low for both males and females in rural and urban areas in scheduled caste population as compared to general population.

The following statement gives information about the persons attending school/college in rural and urban areas of Haryana:—

STATEMENT 5.6

Persons attending school/college (1981 Census)—Haryana

District	Rural		Urban	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5
Ambala	105,203	52,044	59,317	52,420
Kurukshetra	95,360	37,497	25,944	19,184
Karnal	104,565	36,797	43,384	34,704
Jind	80,684	18,193	17,905	11,699

1	2	3	4	5
Sonipat	93,738	37,356	22,480	17,327
Rohtak	148,070	64,145	38,363	28,236
Faridabad	69,376	15,260	50,595	36,011
Gurgaon	75,960	22,436	25,047	18,324
Mahendragarh	117,581	40,773	17,919	12,198
Bhiwani	91,588	26,104	19,538	12,432
Hisar	111,304	31,490	37,883	28,814
Sirsa	46,135	18,554	17,090	12,259

The above statement reveals that the highest number of males attending school/college has been found in Rohtak district (148,070) and the lowest in Sirsa district (46,135) in rural areas in 1981 Census. The maximum number of females attending school/college has been recorded in Rohtak district (64,145) and the minimum in Faridabad district (15,260) in rural areas. The largest number of males attending school/college has been registered in Ambala district (59,317) and the smallest in Sirsa district (17,090) in urban areas. The maximum number of females attending school/college has been found in Ambala district (52,420) and the minimum in Jind district (11,699) in urban areas as per 1981 Census.

It may be pointed out that 70.03 per cent of the total persons attending school/college comes from rural areas and 29.97 per cent from urban areas in Haryana according to 1981 Census. The percentage share of persons attending school/ college in the districts is 12.68 in Rohtak, 12.23 in Ambala, 9.98 in Karnal, 9.52 in Hisar, 8.57 in Mahendragarh, 8.09 in Kurukshetra, 7.79 in Faridabad, 7.77 in Sonipat, 6.80 in Bhiwani, 6.45 in Gurgaon, 5.84 in Jind, and 4.28 in Sirsa as per 1981 Census.

CHAPTER VI

Languages we speak

In the 1981 Census a new question on the 'Language mainly spoken in the Household' was asked in the Household schedule along with the two usual language questions on 'mother tongue' and 'other languages known' in the Individual slip. The institutional households which are linguistically heterogeneous and may or may not have a uniform household language are excluded from these data. Out of the total population of 12,922,618 in the State the institutional population is only 49,184 constituting 0.38 per cent.

Question 5 on 'Language mainly spoken in the household' in the Household schedule was canvassed in all the households other than institutional households. The new returns were rather unusually large. All these returns were scrutinized following usual linguistic methods including studying 'Language specimens' and undertaking field investigations.

The distribution of the 1981 household population by language grouped into scheduled languages and languages other than scheduled are shown in alphabetical order in parts A and B of statement 6.1.

A mother and a smiling child — learning to speak

STATEMENT 6.1 PART A

Statement showing the speakers of household population by language mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants grouped under each) specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speakers
Assamese	269
Bengali	4,826
Hindi	11,427,531
Gujarati	1,133
Kannada	714
Kashmiri	472
Malayalam	4,423
Marathi	2,192
Oriya	1,125
Punjabi	1,185,290
Sanskrit	148
Sindhi	402
Tamil	4,082
Telugu	1,589
Urdu	227,264

STATEMENT 6·1 PART B

Statement showing the speakers of Household population by languages mainly spoken in the Household (inclusive of variants where grouped) other than those specified in Schedule VIII to the Constitution of India.

Language	Number of speakers
Arabic/Arbi	44
Bhili/Bhilodi	47
Bhumij	3
Bodo/Boro	3
Coorgi/Kodagu	6
Dogri	718
English	378
Garo	6
Gorkhali/Nepali	2,643
Ho	2
Kharia	5
Khasi	2
Konkani	94
Kurukh/Oraon	42
Lahnda	6,289
Lushai/Mizo	16
Manipur/Meithei	44
Munda	15
Mundari	3
Naga	15
Rabha	5
Santali	4
Tangkhul	4
Tibetan	37
Tulu	12
Others	1,537

Out of the total population (excluding institutional household population) of 12,873,434 in the State, 12,861,460 are the speakers of schedule VIII languages constituting 99.91 per cent and 11,974 are the speakers of other languages constituting 0.09 per cent to total household population.

In both parts A & B of the statement 6.1 variants have been grouped in some cases under the relevant languages. This has been done on the basis of linguistic information readily available or in the light of studies already made. These identifiable variants which returned 10,000 or more speakers each at all-India level and have been grouped under parts A and B languages are shown below :

PART A

Gujarati	Saurashtra
Hindi	Awadhi ;Bhojpuri ; Braj Bhasha; Bundeli/Bundelkhandi; Chhattisgarhi; Garhwali ; Haryanavi ; Kangri ; Khariboli ; Kumauni ; Magadhi/ Magahi ; Maithili; Mandeali ; Marwari; Mewari ; Mewati; Pahari ; Panchpargania ; Rajasthani; Sadan/Sadri ;
Kashmiri	Kishtwari
Punjabi	Bagri

PART B

Bhili/Bhilodi	Baori; Kokna/Kokni/Kukna
Lahnda	Multani

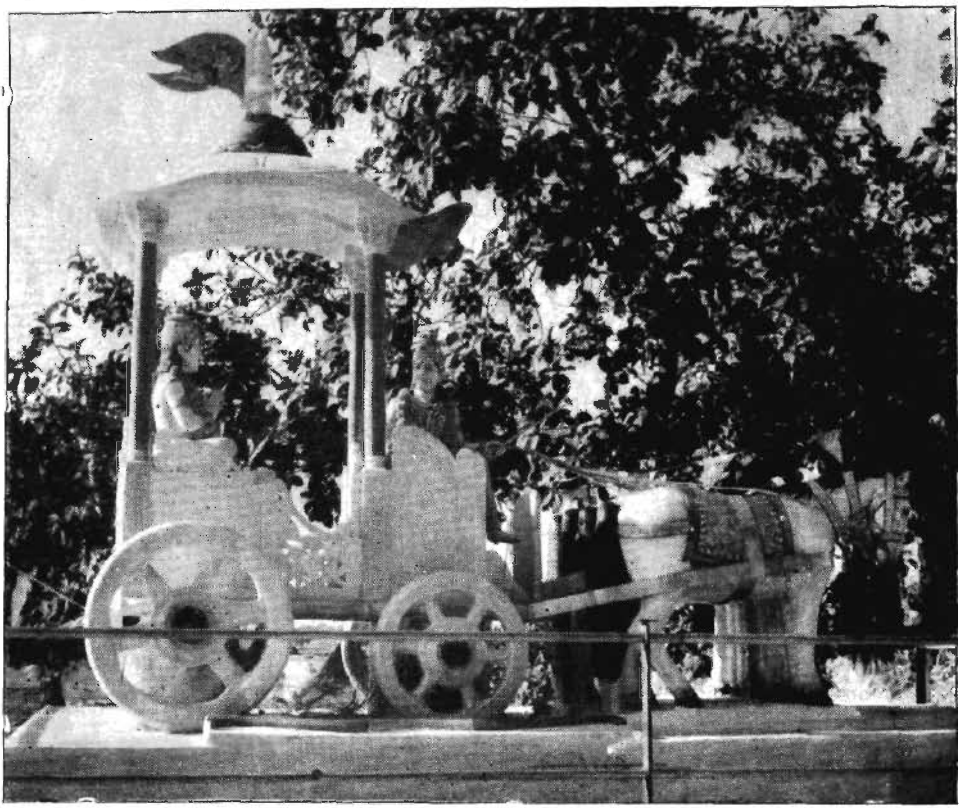
All other returns falling under Part B and which returned less than 10,000 speakers each at the all-India level or were not linguistically identifiable are included in the category 'others' occurring as the last entry in Part B.

CHAPTER VII

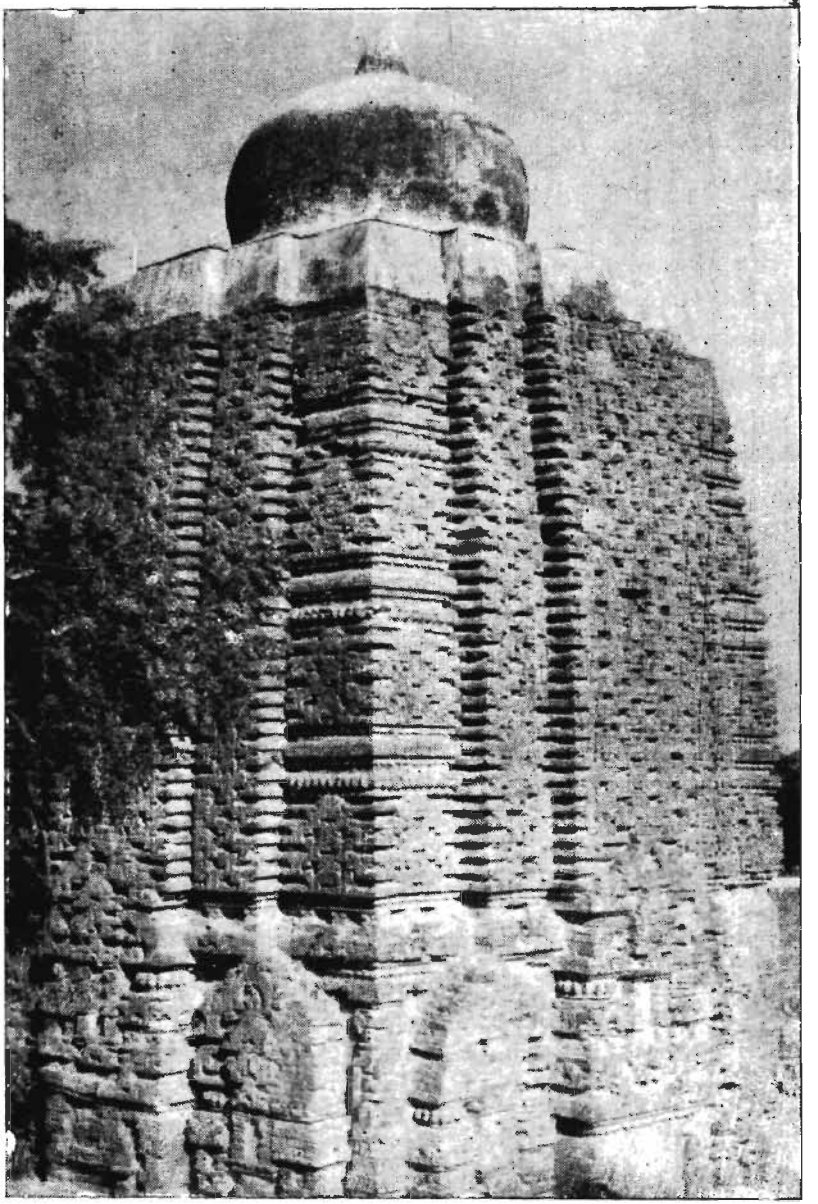
Religion we follow

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristic of the population. India being a secular democratic republic, is different from its immediate neighbour, Pakistan, which is a theocratic State. In India, the freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by our constitution. In a secular country like India, several religions have flourished and decennial census represents an impressive picture of the religious persuasions of the people. At the time of enumeration, a variety of answers might have been provided to the question on religion, some spurious and some being merely sects of a major religion. The census enumerator had the instructions to record the religion as actually returned by a respondent.

Religion affects the lives of the people in several ways. Religion in India is not limited to the affairs of life, not confined to one hour per week, but is practiced every day and with minute and literal details. Food habits, concepts of hygiene, ceremonies connected with birth, death and marriage differ from one religion to another. The people are still living in a sacred society where both means and ends are measured in a religious light. The analysis on religious composition in the chapter is based on household population by religion of head of household.



Lord Krishna delivers the sermon of the Gita to Arjuna at Jyotisar (Kurukshetra)



The brick built ancient temple (700 *A.D.*)
of Kapil Muni at Kalayat

The following statement gives the religious composition of India at the time of 1981 Census: —

STATEMENT 7·1

Religious composition of India 1981*

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Total	665,287,849	100·00
Hindus	549,724,717	82·63
Muslims	75,571,514	11·36
Christians	16,174,493	2·43
Sikhs	13,078,146	1·96
Buddhists	4,719,900	0·71
Jains	3,192,572	0·48
Other religions and persuasions	2,766,285	0·42
Religion not stated	60,217	0·01

*Excludes the population of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

Hinduism is the predominant religion of the country, claiming 82.63 per cent of the total population of India as revealed by the above statement. Hinduism is known for its receptivity and all-comprehensiveness. Within its ever widening fold there are people of diverse faiths. The numerical strength of Muslims is 75,571,514, claiming 11.36 per cent of the total population. Christianity, the third important religion, came far behind with 2.43 per cent of the total population. Sikhs with 1.96 per cent, Buddhists with 0.71 per cent and Jains with 0.48 per cent of the total population are other important religious communities.

The statement given below indicates the religious composition of Haryana as per 1981 Census :--

STATEMENT 7.2

Religious composition of Haryana, 1981

Religion	Population	Percentage to total population
1	2	3
Buddhists	761	0·01
Christians	12,215	0·09
Hindus	11,547,676	89·36
Jains	35,482	0·27
Muslims	523,536	4·05
Sikhs	802,230	6·21
Other religions and persuasions	680	0·01
Religion not stated	38	N
Total	12,922,618	100·00

'N' means Negligible.

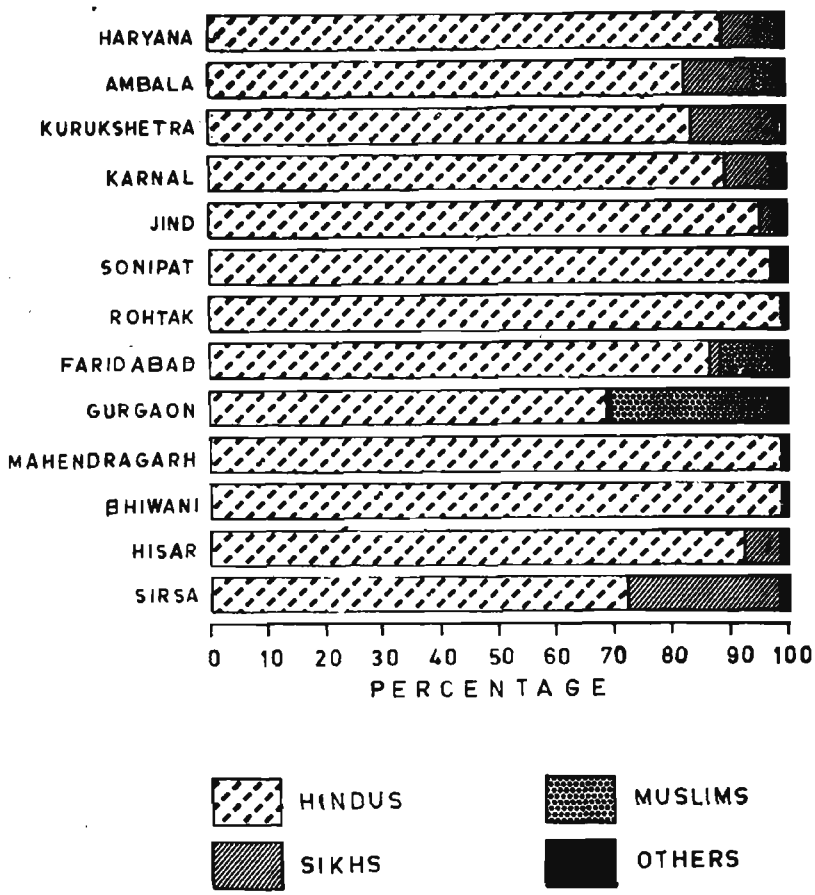
The above statement reveals that Haryana is a region where 89.36 per cent of the population are Hindus. The second important religion is Sikhism, claiming 6.21 per cent of the population of the State. Islam which is the second most important religion of India, ranks third in Haryana in which 4.05 per cent of the population of the State have faith. Other religions even jointly have less than 1 per cent of the total population of the State as their followers.

The following table gives the districtwise percentage distribution of population by religion of head of household :—

HARYANA

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION BY MAJOR RELIGIONS

1981



STATEMENT 7.3

Percentage distribution of population by religion, 1981

State/District	Buddhists	Christians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions and persuasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Haryana	**0·01**	**0·09**	**89·36**	**0·27**	**4·05**	**6·21**	**0·01**	**N**
Ambala	0·01	0·27	82·50	0·37	4·48	12·36	0·01	N
Kurukshetra	N	0·10	83·86	0·04	0·98	15·01	0·01	..
Karnal	N	0·07	89·35	0·27	2·17	8·14	N	..
Jind	0·01	0·08	95·44	0·46	1·18	2·83	N	..
Sonipat	N	0·03	97·60	0·54	1·46	0·37	N	N
Rohtak	N	0·01	99·11	0·23	0·29	0·36	N	..
Faridabad	0·03	0·26	86·51	0·17	11·27	1·76	N	N
Gurgaon	0·01	0·08	68·28	0·36	30·80	0·47	N	..
Mahendragarh	..	0·01	99·16	0·17	0·28	0·38	N	..
Bhiwani	N	0·03	99·06	0·14	0·56	0·20	0·01	N
Hisar	N	0·04	92·47	0·34	0·56	6·59	N	N
Sirsa	0·02	0·14	72·28	0·23	0·37	26·94	0·02	..

Notes :—1. 'N' means Negligible
2. '..' means 'Nil'.

If we compare the percentage distribution of population by religion of head of household to total population in the districts, it is clear from the above statement that Buddhists with 0.03 per cent in Faridabad district, Christians with 0.27 per cent in Ambala district, Hindus with 99.16 per cent in Mahendragarh district, Jains with 0.54 per cent in Sonipat district, Muslims with 30.80 per cent in Gurgaon district and Sikhs with 26.94 per cent in Sirsa district claim the highest proportion of population in each religion among the districts as per 1981 Census.

The following statement gives a comparative picture of the religious composition at the time of 1971 and 1981 Censuses at district level:—

STATEMENT 7.4

Religious composition—a comparative picture

State/District		Percentage to total population							
		Buddhists	Chri-stians	Hindus	Jains	Muslims	Sikhs	Other religions and per-suasions	Religion not stated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Haryana	**1981**	**0·01**	**0·09**	**89·36**	**0·27**	**4·05**	**6·21**	**0·01**	N
	1971	**0·01**	**0·10**	**89·23**	**0·31**	**4·05**	**6·28**	N	**0·02**
Ambala	1981	0·01	0·27	82·50	0·37	4·48	12·36	0·01	N
	1971	0·01	0·28	82·58	0·41	4·13	12·57	..	0·02
Kurukshetra	1981	N	0·10	83·86	0·04	0·98	15·01	0·01	..
	1971	N	0·17	82·22	0·07	0·96	16·56	..	0·02
Karnal	1981	N	0·07	89·35	0·27	2·17	8·14	N	..
	1971	0·01	0·10	89·78	0·34	1·89	7·84	..	0·04
Jind	1981	0·01	0·08	95·44	0·46	1·18	2·83	N	..
	1971	N	0·05	94·70	0·57	1·06	3·61	..	0·01
Sonipat	1981	N	0·03	97·60	0·54	1·46	0·37	N	N
	1971	0·01	0·04	97·78	0·59	1·19	0·37	..	0·02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Rohtak	1981	N	0·01	99·11	0·23	0·29	0·36	N	..
	1971	N	0·01	98·93	0·32	0·26	0·47	..	0·01
Faridabad	1981	0·03	0·26	86·51	0·17	11·27	1·76	N	N
	1971	0·01	0·19	85·76	0·12	12·21	1·69	N	0·02
Gurgaon	1981	0·01	0·08	68·28	0·36	30·80	0·47	N	..
	1971	N	0·06	67·17	0·32	32·05	0·38	..	0·02
Mahendragarh	1981	..	0·01	99·16	0·17	0·28	0·38	N	..
	1971	N	0·01	99·13	0·15	0·24	0·46	..	0·01
Bhiwani	1981	N	0·03	99·06	0·14	0·56	0·20	0·01	N
	1971	N	0·03	98·98	0·18	0·60	0·18	..	0·03
Hisar	1981	N	0·04	92·47	0·34	0·56	6·59	N	N
	1971	0·04	0·06	92·64	0·33	0·61	6·31	N	0·01
Sirsa	1981	0·02	0·14	72·28	0·23	0·37	26·94	0·02	..
	1971	N	0·16	71·79	0·28	0·60	27·14	..	0·03

Notes :—1. N means 'Negligible'
2. '..' means 'Nil'

The above statement reveals that the proportion of major religious communities remains more or less the same in Haryana during 1971 and 1981 Censuses.

The following statement gives the distribution of main religious communities in India as per 1981 Census:—

STATEMENT 7.5

Main religious communities in India—1981*

Religious community	Persons	Percentage to total population	Percentage increase (1971–81)
1	2	3	4
Buddhists	4,719,900	0.71	+21.81
Christians	16,174,498	2.43	+13.70
Hindus	549,724,717	82.63	+21.24
Jains	3,192,572	0.48	+22.56
Muslims	75,571,514	11.36	+23.04
Sikhs	13,078,146	1.96	+26.01
Other religions and persuasions	2,766,285	0.42	+26.61
Religion not stated	60,217	0.01	+66.88

*Excludes the population of Assam where the census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there.

The above statement reveals that Hinduism is widely spread and claims 82.63 per cent of the total population of India.

The percentage growth rate among the main religious communities in India during 1971—81 was 21.81 in Buddhists, 13.70 in Christians, 21.24 in Hindus, 22.56 in Jains, 23.04 in Muslims and 26.01 in Sikhs.

The following statement gives the growth rate of various religious communities in Haryana.

STATEMENT 7.6

Growth rate of various religious communities in Haryana

Religious Communities	Population		Growth rate (1971—1981)
	1971	1981	
1	2	3	4
Buddhists	845	761	—9.94
Christians	9,802	12,215	+24.62
Hindus	8,956,310	11,547,676	+28.93
Jains	31,173	35,482	+13.82
Muslims	405,723	523,536	+29.04
Sikhs	631,048	802,230	+27.13
Other religions and persuasions	5	680	+13,500.00
Religion not stated	1,902	38	—98.01

The above statement reveals that Buddhists in Haryana had recorded a decline in their strength to the tune of —9.94 per cent during 1971—81. The growth rate was 24.62 per cent in Christians, 28.93 per cent in Hindus, 13.82 per cent in Jains,

29.04 per cent in Muslims and 27.13 per cent in Sikhs. Numerically speaking, the population of Buddhists in the State has gone down from 845 in 1971 to 761 in 1981. The strength of Christians in Haryana has increased to 12,215 in 1981 as compared to 9,802 in 1971. Hindus have increased to 11,547,676 in 1981 from 8,956,310 in 1971. Jains became 35,482 in 1981 in comparison to 31,173 in 1971. Muslims have over grown to 523,536 in 1981 from 405,723 in 1971. The population of Sikhs has gone up to 802,230 in 1981 from 631,048 in 1971. The strength of other religions and persuasions in Haryana is negligible.

The following statement gives the distribution of rural and urban population by main religious communities according to 1981 Census, which reveals the predominance of Hindus both in rural and urban areas:—

STATEMENT 7.7

Distribution of rural and urban population by religion in Haryana, 1981

Religion	Population		
	Rural with its percentage to total rural population	Urban with its percentage to total urban population	Total
1	2	3	4
Buddhists	428 (N)	333 (0.01)	761
Christians	4,625 (0.05)	7,590 (0.27)	12,215

1	2	3	4
Hindus	8,962,134 (88.78)	2,585,542 (91.45)	11,547,676
Jains	7,583 (0.07)	27,899 (0.99)	35,482
Muslims	483,120 (4.79)	40,416 (1.43)	523,536
Sikhs	637,024 (6.31)	165,206 (5.84)	802,230
Other religions and persuasions	309 (N)	371 (0.01)	680
Religion not stated	8 (N)	30 (N)	38

Note:—N means 'Negligible.'

The above statement reveals that Hinduism, Sikhism and Islam are the three numerically important religions in Haryana. The proportion of Hindus is 88.78 per cent in rural areas and 91.45 per cent in urban areas of the State as per 1981 Census. Sikhs contain 6.31 per cent of the population in rural areas and 5.84 per cent in urban areas. Muslims contribute 4.79 per cent of the population in rural areas and 1.43 per cent in urban areas according to 1981 Census. The proportion of Buddhists, Christians and Jains to total population is relatively high in urban than rural areas.

CHAPTER VIII

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Hinduism, the religion of the majority of the people, has a tradition of preserving caste system for the last many centuries. Though other religions (except Sikhism) may not officially recognise divisions based on caste, they also could not escape from its influence. Ever since Manu, the author of *Manusmriti* pronounced the quarternion caste system based upon the principle of division of labour, caste has been influencing the life and economy of Indian society. We are familiar with the word 'Chaturvarna', the system of four castes, consisting of *Brahman, Kshatriya, Vaisya* and *Sudra.* Accordingly, the Brahmans got the supreme position while the *Sudras* were placed at the lowest rung.

With the country gaining freedom from British rule, steps taken to uplift the lower castes were accelerated and given sanctity under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. Under the Directive Principles of State Policy in part 4 of the Constitution under Article 46, it has been laid down that "the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people, and in particular, of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, and

shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation." The special protection was given by the Constitution to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which are backward and deserve special consideration.

Articles 341 and 342 of the Constitution provide that the "President of India may by public notification specify such castes and tribes which shall for the purposes of the Constitution be deemed to be Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in each State/Union Territory". As per the Constitution (Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Order, 1950), the President after consultation with the Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States/Union Territories concerned was pleased to list out the castes and tribes considered as Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The list was further modified as per 'Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Modification) Order 1956', issued by the President of the Indian Union. No person who professed a religion different from the Hinduism or the Sikhism could be deemed to be a member of the Scheduled Caste.

There are 37 Scheduled Castes in Haryana as listed in Part I under "Haryana" of the Schedule I of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes lists (Modification Order, 1956) corrected up-to-date. These are amongst the Hindus and Sikhs only. There are no Scheduled Tribes in Haryana.

A list of Scheduled Castes in Haryana as notified by Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

Orders (Amendment) Act, 1976 (No. 108 of 1976 dated the 18th September 1976) and as adopted in 1981 Census is as under:—

1 Ad Dharmi
2 Balmiki, Chura, Bhangi
3 Bangali
4 Barar, Burar, Berar
5 Batwal
6 Bauria, Bawaria
7 Bazigar
8 Bhanjra
9 Chamar, Jatia Chamar, Rehgar, Raigar, Ramdasi, Ravidasi
10 Chanal
11 Dagi
12 Darain
13 Deha, Dhaya, Dhea
14 Dhanak
15 Dhogri, Dhangri, Siggi
16 Dumna, Mahasha, Doom
17 Gagra
18 Gandhila, Gandil Gondola
19 Kabirpanthi, Julaha
20 Khatik
21 Kori, Koli
22 Marija, Marecha

23 Mazhabi

24 Megh

25 Nat

26 Od

27 Pasi

28 Perna

29 Pherera

30 Sanhai

31 Sanhal

32 Sansi, Bhedkut, Manesh

33 Sansoi

34 Sapela

35 Sarera

36 Sikligar

37 Sirkiband

The following statement gives the distribution and growth of Scheduled Caste population in the State/districts during 1971—81:—

STATEMENT 8.1

Growth of Scheduled Caste population in state/districts during 1971—81

State/District	Population		Percentage growth rate 1971—81	Percentage to total population	
	1971	1981		1971	1981
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	**1,895,933**	**2,464.012**	**+29·96**	**18·89**	**19·07**
Ambala	245,970	331,057	+34·59	22·39	23·49
Kurukshetra	171,553	229,189	+33·60	19·88	20·28
Karnal	173,494	237,553	+36·92	17·55	17·96
Jind	148,856	180,613	+21·33	19·47	19·25
Sonipat	116,601	142,172	+21·93	16·97	16·79
Rohtak	194,620	232,692	+19·56	17·72	17·34
Faridabad	117,905	156,696	+32·90	16·48	15·66
Gurgaon	95,274	120,681	+26·67	14·51	14·20
Mahendragarh	125,974	157,675	+25·16	16·42	16·43
Bhiwani	125,852	168,722	+34·06	17·90	18·34
Hisar	249,986	328,307	+31·33	21·54	21·94
Sirsa	129,848	178,655	+37·59	24·33	25·27

The above statement reveals that the total numerical strength of these 37 Scheduled Castes was 1,895,933 in 1971 which increased to 2,464,012 in 1981 accounting for 19.07 per cent of the total population of the State. Among the districts, the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population is the highest in Sirsa district (25.27 per cent) and the lowest in Gurgaon district (14.20 per cent) as per 1981 Census. The low proportion of Scheduled Castes in Gurgaon district may be attributed to the concentration of Meos (Muslim population) who do not have Scheduled Castes and their subsistence agricultural economy, under which the cultivators do not require the assistance of agricultural labourers which usually belong to Scheduled Castes. Small size of land holding on the one hand and larger family size among the Meos on the other hand restrict the requirement of additional labourers in cultivation. Like the general population, they are unevenly distributed in the State. Ambala district claims 13.44 per cent of the total Scheduled Caste population of the State, closely followed by Hisar district where 13.32 per cent of them reside. The percentage of Scheduled Castes in the remaining districts to the total Scheduled Castes population of the State is 9.64 in Karnal, 9.44 in Rohtak, 9.30 in Kurukshetra, 7.33 in Jind, 7.25 in Sirsa, 6.85 in Bhiwani, 6.40 in Mahendragarh, 6.36 in Faridabad, 5.77 in Sonipat and 4.90 in Gurgaon.

Among the tahsils, the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population is the highest (29.36 per cent) in Tohana tahsil of Hisar district and

the lowest (8.09 per cent) in Ferozepur Jhirka tahsil of Gurgaon district, according to 1981 Census. By and large, their proportion is highest in the tahsils of north-western Haryana. Numerically the biggest concentration of Scheduled Castes is in Karnal tahsil (134,803 persons) and the minimum in Bawal tahsil (12,807 persons). More than 50 per cent of the Scheduled Caste population of Haryana comes from the 12 tahsils of Karnal, Sirsa, Hisar, Jagadhri, Ambala, Sonipat, Rohtak, Thanesar, Palwal, Gurgaon, Fatehabad and Narwana.

The growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in Haryana is 29.96 per cent during 1971—81. The growth rate is highest in Sirsa district (37.59 per cent) and the lowest in Rohtak district (19.56 per cent) during 1971—81. Percentage growth rate among the other districts is 36.92 in Karnal, 34.59 in Ambala, 34.06 in Bhiwani, 33.60 in Kurukshetra, 32.90 in Faridabad, 31.33 in Hisar, 26.67 in Gurgaon, 25.16 in Mahendragarh, 21.93 in Sonipat and 21.33 in Jind.

The following statement gives the percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in rural

and urban areas according to 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 8.2

Percentage of Scheduled Castes to total population in rural and urban areas, 1981

State/District	Percentage of scheduled castes to total population	
	Rural	Urban
1	2	3
Haryana	**20·73**	**13·13**
Ambala	29·38	11·47
Kurukshetra	22·32	9·96
Karnal	20·32	11·31
Jind	20·41	12·05
Sonipat	17·95	11·50
Rohtak	18·16	14·02
Faridabad	18·21	11·95
Gurgaon	13·88	15·50
Mahendragarh	17·00	12·70
Bhiwani	18·63	16·83
Hisar	23·34	16·09
Sirsa	26·86	19·08

The above statement depicts that the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population in rural areas is 20.73 per cent while in urban areas it is 13.13 per cent according to 1981 Census. Among the districts the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population in rural areas is highest in Ambala district (29.38 per cent) and the lowest in Gurgaon district (13.88 per cent), while in urban areas it is highest in Sirsa district (19.08 per cent) and the lowest in Kurukshetra district (9.96 per cent). The proportion of Scheduled Caste population living in rural and urban areas

is 84.94 per cent and 15.06 per cent respectively in Haryana as against 78.12 per cent and 21.88 per cent respectively in case of general population. It reveals that they are mainly confined to rural areas by residence.

The following statement gives the percentage distribution of Scheduled Castes in different States/Union Territories in 1981:—

STATEMENT 8.3

Percentage distribution of scheduled castes in different states/union territories, 1981

Country/State/Union Territory	Percentage of scheduled castes to		
	Total population	Rural population	Urban population
1	2	3	4
India*@	**15·75**	**17·34**	**10·63**
1. Andhra Pradesh	14·87	16·44	9·68
2. Bihar	14·51	15·17	9·86
3. Gujarat	7·15	6·99	7·52
4. Haryana	19·07	20·73	13·12
5. Himachal Pradesh	24·62	25·22	17·34
6. Jammu & Kashmir @	8·31	9·31	4·55
7. Karnataka	15·07	16·54	11·43

1	2	3	4
8. Kerala	10·02	10·83	6·48
9. Madhya Pradesh	14·10	14·52	12·45
10. Maharashtra	7·14	7·52	6·43
11. Manipur	1·25	1·42	0·79
12. Meghalaya	0·41	0·27	1·05
13. Orissa	14·66	15·06	11·68
14. Punjab	26·87	30·20	18·19
15. Rajasthan	17·04	17·71	14·54
16. Sikkim	5·78	5·41	7·67
17. Tamil Nadu	18·35	21·85	11·23
18. Tripura	15·12	15·91	8·67
19. Uttar Pradesh	21·16	23·09	12·33
20. West Bengal	21·99	26·19	10·31
Union Territories			
1 Arunachal Pradesh	0·46	0·33	2·36
2 Chandigarh	14·09	23·68	13·43
3 Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1·97	1·88	3·23
4 Delhi	18·03	23·00	17·64

1		2	3	4
5	Goa, Daman & Diu	2·16	1·92	2·66
6	Mizoram	0·03	0·03	0·03
7	Pondicherry	15·99	21·68	10·79

Notes:

1. *Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981 Census.
2. @Excludes the population of areas under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where Census could not be taken.
3. No castes were scheduled by President of India for Nagaland, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep.

The above statement reflects that 15.75 per cent of the total population, 17.34 per cent of the rural population and 10.63 per cent of the urban population belong to Scheduled Castes in India at the time of 1981 Census. Among the States, the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population is the highest in Punjab (26.87 per cent) and the lowest in Meghalaya (0.41 per cent). Among the Union Territories, this proportion is the highest in Delhi (18.03 per cent) and the lowest in Mizoram (0.03 per cent). The States/Union Territories where the proportion of Scheduled Castes to total population is above the country's average, are Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Delhi and Pondicherry.

The following statement gives the literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes and general population of Haryana during 1971 and 1981 Censuses :—

STATEMENT

Literacy rates among scheduled castes and general

	1971		
	Persons	Males	Females
1	2	3	4
Scheduled Castes population of Haryana	1,895,933	1,013,476	882,457
Literates and educated persons	238,872	211,594	27,278
Percentage of literacy	12·60	20·88	3·09
Total population of Haryana	10,036,808	5,377,258	4,659,550
Total literate and educated persons	2,699,179	2,005,424	693,755
Percentage of literacy	26·89	37·29	14·89

8·4

population of Haryana during 1971 and 1981 censuses

1981			Percentage growth of literacy 1971—81		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
5	6	7	8	9	10
2,464,012	1,322,088	1,141,924			
496,404	415,749	80,655			
20·15	31·45	7·06	+107·81	+96·48	+195·68
12,922,618	6,909,938	6,012,680			
4,669,898	3,330,658	1,339,240			
36·14	48·20	22·27	+73·01	+66·08	+93·04

The term literate signified a person who can read and write with understanding in any language. In the above statement, literacy rates have been calculated including age-group 0-4 in the total population. The literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes was 12.60 per cent in 1971 which increased to 20.15 per cent in 1981 as against the literacy rate of 26.89 per cent of the general population in 1971 which increased to 36.14 per cent in 1981 in Haryana. Improvement in literacy rates both in Scheduled Castes and general population is the result of free and compulsory elementary education and vast expansion of educational institutions in rural and urban areas and also due to the social awareness of the people to send their children for schooling. As expected, the literacy rate among the males is relatively high both in Scheduled Castes (31.45 per cent) and in general population (48.20 per cent) in the State at the time of 1981 Census. The female literacy rate is only 7.06 per cent in the Scheduled Castes and 22.27 per cent in the general population according to 1981 Census. The growth of literacy rate among the Scheduled Castes is 96.48 per cent among males and 195.68 per cent among females during the decade 1971—81 in Haryana whereas the growth of literacy rate is 66.08 per cent and 93.04 per cent for males and females respectively in case of general population. The relatively low literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes may be associated with their traditional engagement in occupations such as agricultural labour, household industries and menial services, for which education had little functional value. Their low status

in the society in the past also deprived them of education till recently and their lack of progressive outlook as they remained underprivileged for centuries in the past was also responsible for low literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes. Their poverty is also one of the reasons which necessitates the participation of all family members, young or old, male or female, in economic struggle and keeps away their children from attending schools, causing low literacy rates among them.

Haryana is a region with deficiency of females. This fact is supported by the latest Census results. According to 1981 Census, sex ratio (number of females per 1,000 males) among the Scheduled Castes in Haryana is 864 against 870 for general population. The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes in rural areas is relatively high (869) in comparison to urban areas (837). The sex ratio among the Scheduled Castes is the highest (972) in Narnaul tahsil of Mahendragarh district and the lowest (788) in Ballabgarh tahsil of Faridabad district. Agriculturally inferior and industrially backward are the areas of high sex ratio on account of outmigration of males in search of work.

CHAPTER IX

How Many of Us Work ?

In the preceding chapters, we have discussed some of the basic questions of our population but for one that still remains to be examined is, the work we do. Very young children and old persons are unable to take part actively in work. Many children continue their study beyond the age of 15 years and many more leave school before that age and some do not attend the school in order to earn a living. The working force of a country is understood to be made up of people between 15 and 59 years of age. But many people in the working age group are not actually workers due to various reasons. Many people continue to work beyond 60 years of age. Many are willing to work but only a few get the opportunity to work.

One of the main purposes of a Census is to collect data on the economic activity of the people for social and economic planning. At the 1981 Census, each individual was asked to indicate his main activity. A worker is a person whose main activity is participation in any economically productive work. Such participation may be physical or mental in nature. Work involves not only actual work but also effective supervision and direction of work. For determining a worker, he/she should have worked for six months or 183 days or more in one or more than one activity.

The economic questions, however, were different in the 1981 Census. The 'work' concept of 1961 and 1971 Censuses, as opposed to the 'income' or 'economic independence' concept of the earlier Censuses was adopted for the 1981 Census. But the criterion for classification of persons as workers was changed. While in the 1961 and 1971 Censuses different approaches, namely usual status and current status, were adopted with reference period of one year and one week for seasonal and for regular work respectively, at the 1981 Census the usual approach was adopted uniformly for all work. In the 1961 and 1971 Censuses classification as worker or non-worker was made through different criteria. In 1961 a person qualified as a worker if he had worked regularly during the last season or if he had worked at least for a day in regular (non-seasonal) work during the preceding fortnight. At the 1971 Census a person was treated as a worker only if he spent his time mainly in work or if he worked at least for a day in regular-(non-seasonal) work during the preceding week. The dichotomy of worker/non-worker of 1961 and 1971 Censuses was discarded at the 1981 Census and instead a trichotomy as main workers, marginal workers and non-workers was adopted. For main worker the time criterion of engagement in work for the major part of the year i.e. at least 183 days was adopted while those who worked for sometime during the last year but not for a major part were treated as marginal workers. Those who had never worked during the last year were considered non-workers. The trichotomy partially permits a comparability of 1981 Census economic data with that of 1971 as well

as 1961. The main workers of 1981 Census can be expected to correspond to the workers of 1971 and the main workers and marginal workers of 1981 together to correspond to the workers of 1961.

The industrial categories adopted in the 1981 Census are as follows :—

I Cultivators

II Agricultural labourers

III Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities

IV Mining and quarrying

V Manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs :

(a) Household industry

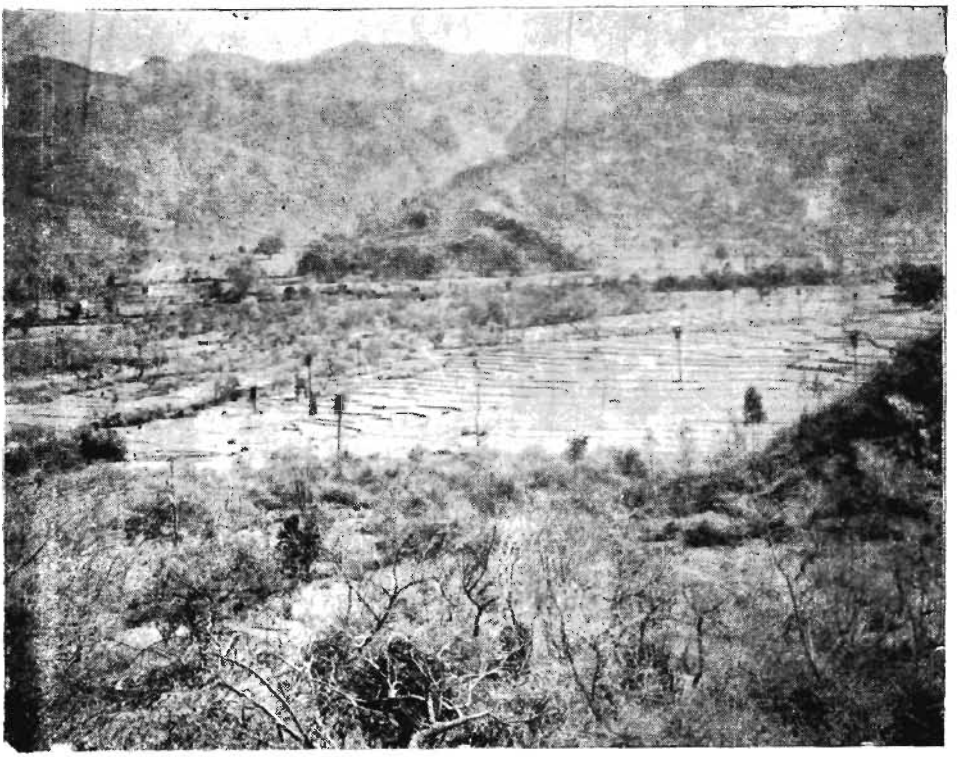
(b) Other than household industry

VI Construction

VII Trade and Commerce

VIII Transport, storage and communications

IX Other services



A scene of terraced cultivation in Morni hills

Tractor and sprinkler irrigation system — contribution to green revolution in Haryana

Marginal workers are those who remained marginally engaged in one or more than one economic activity irrespective of the amount of time they have spent on work.

A non-worker is a person who is not engaged in any economically productive work throughout the year but is basically non-working. Persons engaged in household duties, students, retired persons or rentiers, dependents, beggars, inmates of institutions and persons in search of work are included in the group of non-workers for the Census purposes.

The proportion of economically active population is relatively high among the developed countries like U. K., U. S. A. and U. S. S. R. etc. But in the developing country like India, the proportion of main workers to total population is 33.45 per cent at the time of 1981 Census. In planning for an expanding economy, an increasing work participation rate is a positive index of economic development. A change in participation rate has an indirect bearing not only on the process of production but also on the national income and thus the welfare of the society as a whole.

The following statement gives the percentage of workers and non-workers to total population in the State/districts.

STATEMENT 9·1

Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population in state/districts, 1981—Census

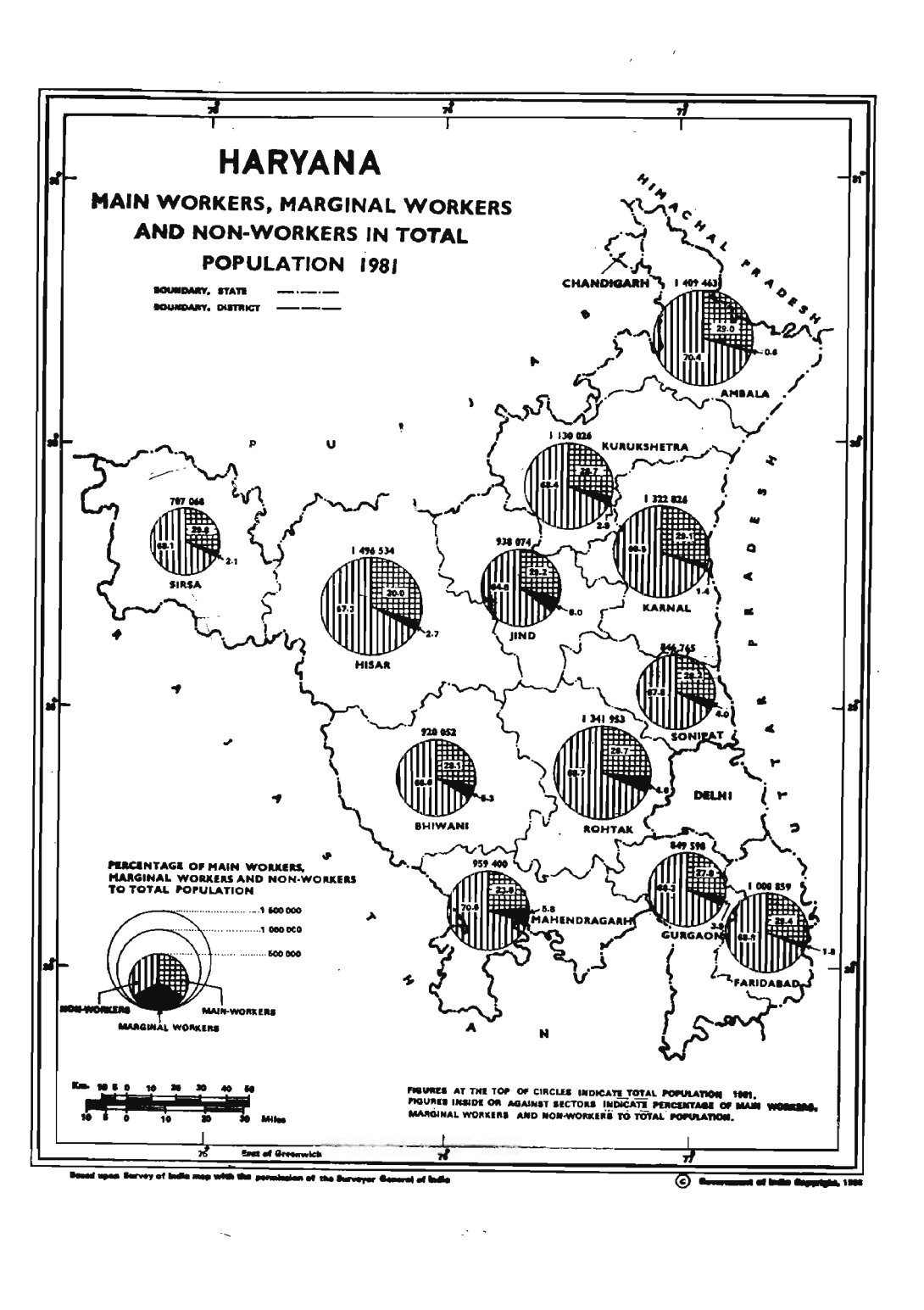
State/District	Percentage of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population		
	Total main workers	Marginal workers	Non-workers
1	2	3	4
Haryana	**28·3**	**3·3**	**68·4**
Ambala	29·0	0·6	70·4
Kurukshetra	28·7	2·9	68·4
Karnal	29·1	1·4	69·5
Jind	29·2	6·0	64·8
Sonipat	28·2	4·0	67·8
Rohtak	26·7	4·6	68·7
Faridabad	29·4	1·8	68·8
Gurgaon	27·8	3·9	68·3
Mahendragarh	23·6	5·8	70·6
Bhiwani	28·1	5·3	66·6
Hisar	30·0	2·7	67·3
Sirsa	29·8	2·1	68·1

HARYANA

MAIN WORKERS, MARGINAL WORKERS AND NON-WORKERS IN TOTAL POPULATION 1981

BOUNDARY, STATE ——·——·——

BOUNDARY, DISTRICT ——————



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The above statement reveals that 28.3 per cent of the total population in Haryana is main workers, 3.3 per cent as marginal workers and 68.4 per cent as non-workers as per 1981 Census. The proportion of main workers is the highest (30.0 per cent) in Hisar district and the lowest (23.6 per cent) in Mahendragarh district. The proportion of marginal workers is the highest (6.0 per cent) in Jind district and the lowest (0.6 per cent) in Ambala district.

The following statement gives the proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population in rural and urban areas of the State as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 9.2

Proportion of main workers, marginal workers and non-workers to total population in rural and urban areas of Haryana State, 1981

Particulars of population	Population			Percentage of total main workers, marginal workers and non-workers		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total population :						
Persons	12,922,618	10,095,231	2,827,387	100·0	100·0	100·0
Males	6,909,938	5,380,966	1,528,972	100·0	100·0	100·0
Females	6,012,680	4,714,265	1,298,415	100·0	100·0	100·0
Total main workers :						
Persons	3,663,904	2,847,391	816,513	28·3	28·2	28·9
Males	3,381,788	2,617,081	764,707	48·9	48·6	50·0
Females	282,116	230,310	51,806	4·7	4·9	4·0

Marginal workers :						
Persons	423,788	413,804	9,984	3·3	4·1	0·3
Males	68,491	64,527	3,964	1·0	1·2	0·3
Females	355,297	349,277	6,020	5·9	7·4	0·5
Non-workers :						
Persons	8,834,926	6,834,036	2,000,890	68·4	67·7	70·8
Males	3,459,659	2,699,358	760,301	50·1	50·2	49·7
Females	5,375,267	4,134,678	1,240,589	89·4	87·7	95·5

The above statement reveals that proportion of main workers to total population is 28.3 per cent in Haryana and it is 28.2 per cent in rural and 28.9 per cent in urban areas of the State. The proportion of male main workers to total male population in Haryana is 48.9 per cent while this proportion for female main workers is 4.7 per cent only. It reveals that males contribute major share of the main workers both in rural and urban areas. Consequently, the proportion of non-workers among females is relatively very high. The proportion of total main workers to total population in India (excluding Assam) is 33.45 per cent while this proportion for males and females is 51.62 per cent and 13.99 per cent respectively. The relatively low proportion of main workers, on the one hand, reveals the higher capacity of a worker to support the large family and on other hand it reflects the growing magnitude of unemployment and economic health of the region. The participation rate of females is relatively very low in comparison to developed countries of the world.

The following statement gives the distribution of main workers in nine industrial categories in Haryana State as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 9·3

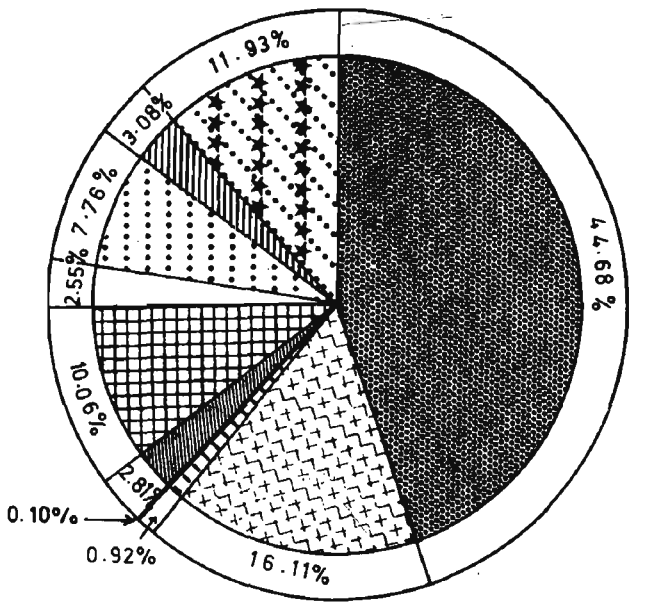
Distribution of main workers in nine industrial categories in Haryana State, 1981.

Industrial category	No. of workers	Percentage of total workers
1	2	3
Total	3,663,904	100·00
I	1,636,882	44·68
II	590,324	16·11

HARYANA

DISTRIBUTION OF WORKERS

1981



CULTIVATORS

AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS

LIVESTOCK, FORESTRY, FISHING, HUNTING etc.

MINING AND QUARRYING

HOUSEHOLD INDUSTRY

OTHER THAN HOUSE-HOLD INDUSTRY

CONSTRUCTION

TRADE AND COMMERCE

TRANSPORT, STORAGE AND COMMUNICATIONS

OTHER SERVICES

1	2	3
III	33,635	0·92
IV	3,505	0.10
Va	102,826	2·81
Vb	368,553	10.06
VI	93,583	2·55
VII	284,266	7·76
VIII	113,049	3·08
IX	437,230	11·93

The above statement reveals that the highest proportion of main workers (44.68 per cent) is cultivators followed by agricultural labourers (16.11 per cent) and workers in other services (11.93 per cent). Workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry) claim 10.06 per cent of the workers while trade and commerce absorbs 7.76 per cent of the workers. Transport, storage and communications claim 3.08 per cent of the workers while 2.81 per cent engaged in household industry. The proportion of workers in construction is 2.55 per cent while livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting and plantations, orchards and allied activities absorbs only 0.92 per cent of the workers. Mining and quarrying claim only 0.10 per cent of the workers. It is reflected in the above statement that more than 60 per cent of the workers are engaged in agricultural activities since overwhelming majority of the population resides in rural areas in the State.

The following statement gives the distribution of main workers in each industrial category in the state as well as among the districts:—

STATEMENT 9.4

Percentage of main workers in each industrial category to total workers in state/districts

State/District	Total	Percentage of workers in each category to total workers									
		I	II	III	IV	Va	Vb	VI	VII	VIII	IX
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Haryana	**100·00**	**44·68**	**16·11**	**0·92**	**0·10**	**2·81**	**10·06**	**2·55**	**7·76**	**3·08**	**11·93**
Ambala	100·00	28·40	16·48	1·12	0·02	3·57	16·11	4·10	10·11	5·60	14·49
Kurukshetra	100·00	45·55	23·89	0·64	N	2·16	5·79	2·23	7·89	2·18	9·67
Karnal	100·00	36·38	22·76	0·82	0·03	3·26	9·67	2·32	8·55	2·82	13·39
Jind	100·00	57·31	16·70	1·43	0·01	2·37	4·33	1·93	5·87	1·83	8·22
Sonipat	100·00	42·49	16·91	0·79	0·01	3·41	10·56	2·05	6·36	3·70	13·72
Rohtak	100·00	45·92	12·91	0·78	0·04	3·04	8·56	2·41	8·15	3·83	14·36
Faridabad	100·00	32·95	8·98	0·54	0·27	2·60	27·08	2·74	7·45	2·61	14·78
Gurgaon	100·00	47·53	10·86	1·21	0·55	3·09	7·87	2·76	7·57	3·82	14·74
Mahendragarh	100·00	50·87	8·92	1·05	0·20	3·90	7·47	3·20	7·40	3·85	13·14
Bhiwani	100·00	60·57	9·42	0·98	0·20	2·02	7·34	1·87	5·92	2·15	9·53
Hisar	100·00	51·00	17·94	0·99	0·01	2·23	7·22	2·33	7·61	2·11	8·56
Sirsa	100·00	47·59	23·02	0·69	..	1·95	5·81	2·24	8·54	1·96	8·20

Notes:— 1. '..' means 'Nil'

2. 'N' means 'Negligible'

It is clear from the above statement that the proportion of cultivators is the highest in Bhiwani district (60.57 per cent) and the lowest in Ambala district (28.40 per cent) which is the industrially developed district of the State. So far as agricultural labourers are concerned, their proportion is the highest in Kurukshetra district (23.89 per cent) and the lowest in Mahendragarh district (8.92 per cent). The proportion of workers in manufacturing, processing, servicing and repairs (other than household industry) is the highest in Faridabad district (27.08 per cent) and the lowest in Jind district (4.33 per cent). So far trade and commerce is concerned, the highest proportion of workers in this category has been recorded in Ambala district (10.11 per cent) and lowest in Jind district (5.87 per cent). Another important industrial category is other services which absorb 11.93 per cent of the workers in Haryana. Among the districts, the proportion of workers in this category (IX) is the highest in Faridabad district (14.78 per cent) and the lowest in Sirsa district (8.20 per cent).

The proportion of main workers to total population in Scheduled Castes is the highest (31.05 per cent) in Hisar district and the lowest (23.53 per cent) in Mahendragarh district. Among the Scheduled Caste population, the percentage of main workers in other districts is 30.38 in Sirsa, 30.19 in Karnal, 30.00 in Jind, 29.49 in Kurukshetra. 29.27 in Bhiwani, 28.64 in Faridabad, 28.51 in Ambala, 28.47 in Sonipat, 27.33 in Rohtak, and 26.87 in Gurgaon. Highest proportion of marginal workers among the Scheduled Castes is found in

Jind district (5.79 per cent) and lowest in Ambala district (1.07 per cent).

Numerically 711,934 persons in all are main workers among the Scheduled Caste population. Of these 605,792 hail from rural areas and 106,142 from urban areas. Among the total main workers of the Scheduled Caste population in Haryana, 11.86 per cent are cultivators, 51.28 per cent as agricultural labourers, 3.56 per cent in household industry (category Va) and the remaining 33.30 per cent are other workers [categories III, IV, V(b), VI to IX].

The following statement gives the distribution of non-workers by their main categories in Haryana as per 1981 Census :—

STATEMENT 9·5

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity in Haryana—1981

Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of total non-workers among different categories						
		Full time students	At house-hold duties	Depen-dents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of inde-pendent means	Beggar and vagrant etc.	Inmates of penal and mental and charitable institu-tions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Total				
Persons	8,834,926	242	313	429	5	1	N	10
Males	3,459,659	426	12	531	11	2	N	18
Females	5,375,267	125	506	364	1	N	N	4
				Rural				
Persons	6,834,036	219	312	458	3	1	N	7
Males	2,699,358	410	12	555	8	2	N	13
Females	4,134,678	95	508	394	N	N	N	3

STATEMENT 9.5—concld.

Distribution of non-workers by their main activity in Haryana—1981

Persons/ Males/ Females	Total non-workers	Proportion per 1,000 of total non-workers among different categories						
		Full time students	At house-hold duties	Dependents and infants	Retired, rentier and persons of independent means	Beggar and vagrant etc.	Inmates of penal and mental and charitable institutions	Others
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Urban				
Persons	2,000,890	322	316	331	9	1	1	20
Males	760,301	482	11	445	21	2	1	38
Females	1,240,589	225	503	262	1	N	N	9

'N' means 'Negligible'.

Milk Churning — a common practice in rural areas

The above statement reveals that among the 1,000 non-workers in Haryana, 429 are dependents and infants, 313 are at household duties, 242 are full time students, 5 are retired, rentier and persons of independent means, 1 is beggar and vagrant and 10 are in other unspecified categories.

CHAPTER X

Fertility Levels and Trends

In every society, it is very necessary to find out birth and death rates. In fact the birth of a child or death of a member in a family influences the whole family structure as well as the society as a whole. It also affects the health of parents, their psychology and attitude towards family life. The factors determining human fertility are wide and may vary from the basic biological factor of race to social constraints.

The basic determinants of fertility include fecundity, age at the time of marriage, marriage systems, sexual habits etc. Besides these, there is a long list of other factors which make their own contribution in influencing the fertility patterns of a population such as degree of urbanisation, duration of marriage, working and non-working status of females, religious background, educational level, desire to have a son, public policies, standard of living and resultant diet etc. In fact the human fertility is controlled by a large number of personal psychological factors working in specific situations and it may not be possible to prepare an exhaustive inventory of all these factors.

The need of fertility has been felt from the beginning of social life. There are evidences to

show that in the past, with the help of prayers, in many societies, an effort was made to have fertility of barren women. As the time passed, it was realised that scientific means of changing barreness into fertility are more reliable. Fecundity is a biological potential—the physiological capacity to participate in reproduction. It is an established fact that fecundity of women in Europe is lesser as compared with their counterpart in South Asia.

In the 1981 Census four questions relating to the fertility were canvassed. These related to age at marriage, number of surviving children, number of children ever born and whether any child was born during the last one year. The first three questions were canvassed for all ever married women while the last one was canvassed only in the case of currently married women. The discussion in this chapter is based on data published in the book titled 'Series-6—Haryana, Part II—Special Reports and Tables based on 5 per cent sample data—1981-Census' brought out by the Registrar General India.

The 5 per cent sample data permits presentation of broad fertility indicators at the state level. The fertility indicators on which information is presented herein are age specific fertility rate (ASFR), age specific marital fertility rate (ASMFR), general marital fertility rate (GMFR), total marital fertility rate (TMFR), general fertility rate (GFR) and total fertility rate (TFR) and

are based on the question on "births during last year". These terms are defined as follows:

Age Specific Fertility Rate :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per woman of a particular age group.

Age Specific Marital Fertility Rate :

The average number of children born alive during the last year per married woman of a particular age group.

General Fertility Rate :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

General Marital Fertility Rate :

The number of children born alive during the last year per 1,000 married women of child bearing ages. In the 1981 tabulation, the age group 15—49 and in the 1971 tabulation the age group 13—47 have been considered as child bearing ages.

Total Fertility Rate :

> Total number of children that would have born alive per woman, had the current schedule of age specific fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of the age specific fertility rates in five year age-groups multiplied by five.

Total Marital Fertility Rate :

> Total number of children that would have born alive per married woman, had the current schedule of age specific marital fertility rates been applicable for the entire reproductive period. It is calculated as the sum of age specific marital fertility rates in five year age-groups multiplied by five.

A few limitations with regard to these indices must be noted. In the Census, the question on birth during the last one year was canvassed only for currently married woman, for operational reasons. It was felt that in a massive operation like the Census, sensitive questions as to whether there was any birth during the last one year could not be canvassed in the case of single, widowed or divorced women. There may have been some births during the last one year before the day of enumeration to women who might have become widowed or might have been divorced subsequently but before or during the Census enumeration

period. Such births would not have been netted. Another class of births that would have been left out would relate to babies born during the last one year to mothers who may have died before the Census date. Also, in calculating indices such as the ASFR, TFR, and GFR, the mid-year population should usually be used as the denominator. However, in the absence of any data on deaths during last year of females, the number of females classified by age-groups as reported in the Census has been used as the denominator without any adjustment. The effect of these three limitations would be partly to under-estimate the relevant fertility indicators. The limitations of an enquiry of this nature in which retrospective data is attempted to be collected must also be kept in mind, particularly the likelihood of omissions of events, inaccuracies in dating of births and distortions in age reporting. These limitations would imply that the estimates of current fertility presented herein should be considered as indicative of broad trends rather than of actual levels.

The following statement presents the ASFR and the ASMFR by religion for all areas and for rural and urban areas separately. The rates have been given for three numerically important religions in Haryana. The proportions of Christians, Buddhists and Jains are negligible in total population of Haryana:

STATEMENT 10.1

Fertility indices—Haryana, 1981

Religion	Age-group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All religions	15—19	0·059	0·064	0·043	0·125	0·118	0·176
	20—24	0·238	0·257	0·181	0·268	0·274	0·243
	25—29	0·251	0·268	0·200	0·257	0·273	0·208
	30—34	0·168	0·186	0·108	0·172	0·191	0·111
	35—39	0·100	0·116	0·151	0·104	0·120	0·053
	40—44	0·049	0·058	0·019	0·053	0·062	0·020
	45—49	0·023	0·026	0·009	0·055	0·028	0·011
	GMFR	..	..	..	167	175	138
	TMFR	..	..	..	5·2	5·3	4·1
	GFR	140	150	104	..	..	..
	TFR	4·4	4·9	3·0	..	..	..

STATEMENT 10·1—*contd*

Fertility indices—Haryana, 1981

Religion	Age-group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Hindus	15—19	0·062	0·066	0·046	0·123	0·116	0·177
	20—24	0·243	0·263	0·186	0·268	0·274	0·244
	25—29	0·253	0·271	0·201	0·258	0·275	0·209
	30—34	0·170	0·189	0·110	0·174	0·194	0·113
	35—39	0·102	0·118	0·053	0·106	0·123	0·055
	40—44	0·051	0·060	0·019	0·054	0·064	0·020
	45—49	0·034	0·039	0·015	0·026	0·030	0·011
	GMFR	..	..	..	170	178	140
	TMFR	..	..	..	5·1	5·4	4·2
	GFR	143	154	107	..	..	..
	TFR	4·6	5·0	3·2	..	..	..

Muslims	15—19	0·097	0·097	0·094	0·149	0·146	0·221
	20—24	0·243	0·248	0·160	0·252	0·256	0·177
	25—29	0·276	0·279	0·207	0·277	0·280	0·206
	30—34	0·187	0·188	0·167	0·192	0·194	0·172
	35—39	0·119	0·121	0·078	0·122	0·124	0·081
	40—44	0·055	0·053	0·107	0·060	0·057	0·114
	45—49	0·038	0·039	0·000	0·023	0·024	..
	GMFR	..	..	..	179	180	159
	TMFR	..	..	..	5·4	5·4	4·9
	GFR	160	161	132	..	..	..
	TFR	5·1	5·1	4·1	..	..	..
Sikhs	15—19	0·018	0·020	0·008	0·135	0·142	0·089
	20—24	0·187	0·202	0·132	0·279	0·289	0·235
	25—29	0·219	0·225	0·196	0·231	0·235	0·212
	30—34	0·136	0·151	0·077	0·140	0·155	0·081

STATEMENT 10·1—*concld.*

Fertility indices – Haryana, 1981

Religion	Age-group	Age specific fertility rate			Age specific marital fertility rate		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Sikhs	35—39	0·076	0·088	0·033	0·079	0·092	0·035
	40—44	0·034	0·040	0·010	0·036	0·042	0·010
	45—49	0·029	0·033	0·015	0·015	0·016	0·008
	GMFR	..	..	..	152	161	114
	TMFR	..	..	..	4·6	4·9	3·4
	GFR	105	113	75	..	..	..
	TFR	3·5	3·8	2·4	..	..	..

It will be noticed, comparatively speaking, that fertility is higher among Muslims, followed by Hindus and Sikhs. Also, generally, the ASFR and ASMFR are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas. The total fertility rate (TFR) in Haryana is 4.9 in rural areas, 3.0 in urban areas and 4.4 for total areas. The total fertility rate (TFR) in India (excluding Assam) is 3.9 in rural areas, 2.8 in urban areas and 3.6 for total areas. It reflects that TFR is relatively higher in Haryana than all India average. It may be stated here that fertility in India is higher among Muslims followed by Buddhists, Hindus, Sikhs, Jains and Christians.

Number of children ever born :

The average number of children ever born per woman is presented in Statement 10.2.

STATEMENT 10.2

Average number of children ever born per woman by religion—Haryana, 1981

Religion	Total Rural Urban	Age group							
		15—19	20—24	25—29	30—34	35—39	40—44	45—49	50+
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All religions	Total	0·147	1·203	2·684	3·941	4·943	5·735	6·212	6·076
	Rural	0·162	1·296	2·794	4·100	5·770	5·966	6·464	6·356
	Urban	0·097	0·926	2·358	3·433	4·223	4·925	5·262	5·064
Hindus	Total	0·152	1·226	2·702	3·969	4·964	5·765	6·226	6·096
	Rural	0·167	1·322	2·812	4·129	5·194	5·995	6·483	6·374
	Urban	0·103	0·955	2·391	3·475	4·262	4·987	5·295	5·128
Muslims	Total	0·261	1·380	2·848	4·091	5·416	6·232	7·050	6·862
	Rural	0·265	1·397	2·854	4·106	5·469	6·309	7·059	6·859
	Urban	0·172	1·107	2·721	3·874	4·364	4·598	6·777	6·977
Sikhs	Total	0·052	0·889	2·408	3·587	4·526	5·160	5·723	5·852
	Rural	0·059	0·971	2·546	3·771	4·717	5·410	5·907	6·052
	Urban	0·023	0·596	1·891	2·894	3·852	4·209	4·895	5·012

This indicates the high fertility level that was prevalent till recently in Haryana. It will be noticed that the average number of children ever born per woman is higher in the older age-groups. However, it has been noticed earlier that there is a declining trend in fertility. These factors together would support the view that the high fertility levels were prevalent till recently in Haryana but have tended to decline. While the number of children ever born increases till the age-group 45—49, it falls slightly in the age-group 50 and above. Such a fall in the age-group 50 and above is noticed among Hindus and Muslims but not among Sikhs. Even if we compare the results with all India figures in general, the average number of children ever born per woman increases with age in both the rural and urban areas and for each of the religions. In rural areas, the average number of children ever born per woman of age 50 and above is slightly lower than that for the age-group 45—49. This trend is observed for each religious group in India except among Sikhs.

Comparison of the average number of children ever born with similar data collected in the 1972 Fertility Survey of the Sample Registration System, as presented in Statement 10.3, also supports the conclusion that fertility has declined by 1981 compared to the levels of 1972. Since the 1972 Fertility Survey presents the number of children ever born for ever married women only, the comparison is restricted to such women only.

STATEMENT 10.3

Average number of children born per ever married woman

Age group	Rural		Urban	
	1981	1972*	1981	1972*
1	2	3	4	5
15—19	0·30	0·35	0·39	0·42
20—24	1·38	1·53	1·24	1·41
25—29	2·81	3·20	2·44	2·87
30—34	4·11	4·77	3·47	4·47
35—39	5·17	5·86	4·25	5·13
40—44	5·97	6·25	4·94	5·80
45—49	6·47	6·30	5·28	5·94

*Source : Fertility Differentials in India, 1972, Office of the Registrar General, India

The average number of children ever born has declined at all ages, the decline being higher in urban areas compared to rural areas. The number of children ever born in the age groups 45—49 in rural areas seems to have increased in 1981 compared to 1972. Part of this difference may be due to a relatively greater recall lapse in the 1972 Fertility Survey.

STATE

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	875	878	860	875	879	859
Less than 15	1,127	1,143	1,000	1,206	1,235	1,000
15—19	956	939	1,078	953	932	1,076
20—24	905	909	891	905	910	888
25—29	905	905	903	908	909	904
30—34	903	901	910	904	903	910
35—39	892	900	862	890	900	854
40—44	890	896	867	889	895	867
45—49	861	863	850	859	861	849
50 and above	845	850	819	846	852	820
15—49	891	894	880	891	894	879

MENT 10.4

of children born

Muslims			Sikhs		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13
870	870	863	869	869	867
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,067	1,057	1,406	907	884	1,202
883	885	855	918	913	944
884	875	1,096	872	874	867
887	876	1,087	888	893	865
912	914	877	898	883	965
885	887	824	906	907	903
880	888	628	879	740	910
828	831	703	835	840	806
893	891	914	891	888	907

STATE

Sex ratio (females per 1,000 males)

Present age of mother	All religions			Hindus		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All ages	845	845	845	844	844	843
Less than 15	1,127	1,143	1,000	1,206	1,235	1,000
15—19	988	959	1,168	982	952	1,159
20—24	903	906	890	903	907	887
25—29	889	887	893	890	889	893
30—34	875	867	902	876	868	905
35—39	860	864	847	857	864	836
40—44	857	859	852	855	856	849
45—49	814	811	826	809	806	824
50 and above	809	813	794	809	812	794
15—49	863	861	869	861	861	866

MENT 10. 5

of children surviving

Muslims			Sikhs		
Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
8	9	10	11	12	13
833	833	830	862	861	868
..	..	..	..	..	..
1,094	1,074	1,931	971	930	1,488
874	879	780	925	915	979
874	865	1,087	871	877	855
842	833	990	872	876	851
862	859	922	900	880	987
827	832	717	901	899	911
841	848	614	857	848	904
783	787	651	826	831	802
855	855	883	884	879	908

Sex ratio of children ever born :

The sex ratios of children ever born are presented in Statement 10.4.

The sex ratio does not seem to differ very much by religion but variation dependent on age of the mother is apparent. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases and this increase is much higher in urban areas. This trend is seen in all the religions. In the age group 15—19, it is only in the case of Hindus that the sex ratio is around 953 the generally assumed figure of sex ratio at birth. Part of this trend could be caused by failure to report female children during enumeration specially among mothers in the older age groups. The omission of female children is probably much greater in the age group 50 and above. For India as a whole (exclusive of Assam) the sex ratio of children ever born is 896 females per 1000 males and this ratio is 875 for Haryana.

The sex ratio of surviving children is presented in Statement 10.5.

The decrease in the sex ratio with age of mother is noticeable from this statement also. However, in this case, the difference may be due to differential male/female mortality. Above age 25, the sex ratio of surviving children is distinctly lower than that of children born (see

Statement 10.4). This may be due to sex selectivity in mortality unfavourable to females as compared to males. For India as a whole (exclusive of Assam), the sex ratio of children surviving is 874 in rural areas and 875 in urban areas whereas in Haryana, it is 845 both in rural and urban areas.

Parity :

Information on births during the last one year has been tabulated by order of birth. Questions on order of birth were not canvassed as such in the census but the data have been derived. If a woman had reported having given birth to a child during the last one year and if the total number of children ever born to the woman was say six. then the last year's birth is assumed as order six. Such a classification of births by parity is extremely useful for a number of reasons. The first births occur to younger women and are free from problems of omission which characterise higher order births. Secondly it is easier for a woman to report whether she gave birth to a live birth or not. Thirdly, if the reference period is interpreted correctly, easily detectable errors will appear. For instance, if the sum of the annual rates of first births were to exceed 100 per cent, it would probably indicate that the reference period exceeds the stipulated one year prior to the date of enumeration. Similarly, if the sum of the rates is only 60 per cent or so, it would indicate that a period of less than one year may have been considered. Even if women adopt family planning measures

or postpone their marriage, they are likely to become mothers in their life time. Therefore, a low percentage could be interpreted partly as probably due to a shorter reference period having been taken into consideration, in addition to whatever omissions may have occurred.

The following statement shows cumulated birth order rates for Haryana State:—

STATEMENT 10.6

Cumulated first birth order rates per 100 women

Stratum/Religion	Cumulated first birth order rates
1	2
Total	91.6
Rural	96.1
Urban	77.3
Hindus	93.4
Muslims	106.3
Sikhs	67.9

While overall rates among Hindus seem to be acceptable, the rate for Muslims exceeds unity and that for Sikhs is below unity. This may be due to a reference period greater than one year

having been taken into consideration in the case of Muslims and a reference period shorter than one year having been taken into consideration by Sikhs. The main implications of this would be that there appear to be cultural variations in the perception of the period of one year as the reference period prior to the date of the enumeration in replies to the questions relating to births during the last one year. This is an aspect which would merit further investigation. For all India (excluding Assam) the rates are much below 100 in rural (81.11) and urban (64.73) areas and in each religion namely Hindus (78.74), Muslims (71.78), Christians (59.63), Sikhs (69.87), Buddhists (82.21) and Jains (70.97). This would imply that a reference period shorter than one year seems to have been taken into consideration or the respondents were unable to identify the one year period prior to the Census exactly.

Proportion of ever married women with three or more children :

Statement 10.7 presents the proportion of ever married females with three children or more by age groups.

STATEMENT 10.7

Proportion of ever married females with three children or more by age group and religion (per cent)

Age group	Total Rural Urban	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5	6
All ages	Total	61·20	60·85	59·41	67·19
	Rural	61·67	61·21	59·62	69·09
	Urban	59·47	59·53	54·55	59·39
15-19	Total	1·06	0·98	2·18	1·83
	Rural	1·08	0·98	2·25	2·10
	Urban	0·89	0·93	..	..
20-24	Total	16·75	16·68	19·26	15·22
	Rural	17·49	17·33	19·67	18·17
	Urban	14·00	14·38	12·11	7·59
25-29	Total	54·43	54·76	58·08	49·27
	Rural	57·04	57·30	58·25	53·31
	Urban	46·45	47·39	54·52	33·62

30-34	Total	79·60	79·96	78·95	75·93
	Rural	81·89	82·25	79·00	79·65
	Urban	72·16	72·86	78·11	61·71
35-39	Total	88·14	88·42	88·31	85·53
	Rural	90·02	90·33	88·36	87·83
	Urban	82·12	82·59	87·38	77·32
40-44	Total	90·76	90·91	90·44	89·04
	Rural	92·11	92·30	91·17	90·47
	Urban	86·02	86·22	74·89	83·59
45-49	Total	91·26	91·34	94·16	89·05
	Rural	92·77	92·88	94·78	90·21
	Urban	85·51	85·77	74·23	83·77
50 and above	Total	86·80	86·75	88·70	86·72
	Rural	88·22	88·87	88·81	88·32
	Urban	79·44	79·32	83·84	80·03

Nearly 61 per cent of ever married women have three or more children. In other words, three out of five ever married women have three or more children. As would be expected, the proportion increases with age. Though the proportion is slightly less in urban areas (59.47 per cent) than that in the rural areas (61.67 per cent), the difference is not much. In each age group, the proportion of ever married females with three or more children is distinctly lower in urban areas as compared to the rural areas. The proportions are the same for Hindus and Muslims. In the case of Sikhs the proportion is higher for all ages compared to Hindus and Muslims. In the case of Sikhs the proportion is higher for all ages compared to Hindus but lower in each of the age group 20—24, 25—29, 30—34, 35—39 and 40—44. This proportion in the case of Sikhs is almost equivalent to that among Hindus in the age group 45—49. In the age group 20—24, the proportion is higher in rural areas but lower in urban areas. The main reason for this apparent contradiction appears to be the age structure for ever married females.

Statement 10.8 presents the proportion of ever married females in each age group to total ever married females in the rural areas.

STATEMENT 10·8

Percentage distribution of ever married women in rural areas by age and religion

Age group	All religions	Hindus	Muslims	Sikhs
1	2	3	4	5
All ages	100·00	100·00	100·00	100·00
Less than 15	2·27	2·41	2·63	0·25
15-19	10·70	11·12	12·92	3·64
20-24	16·09	16·22	15·96	14·52
25-29	13·19	13·09	13·70	14·08
30-34	10·91	10·84	10·34	12·38
35-39	8·91	8·83	9·12	9·77
40-44	8·20	8·11	8·00	9·36
45-49	7·90	7·85	7·19	8·96
50 and above	21·82	21·52	20·12	27·03

Note.—'All ages' includes 'age not stated'.

While in the case of Hindus and Muslims a substantial percentage of ever married females are below age 25, in the case of Sikhs this proportion is comparatively smaller. In the ages below 25, the proportion having three children and more is distinctly lower in the case of Hindus and Muslims compared to Sikhs in the rural areas. Statement 10.9 presents the relevant data.

STATEMENT 10·9

Proportion of ever married females with three or more children in rural areas (per cent)

Religion	Below 25 years		Above 25 years	
	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children	Percentage of ever married females	Percentage of ever married females with 3 or more children
All religions	29·07	10·08	70·93	82·82
Hindus	29·75	9·82	70·24	82·99
Muslims	31·51	10·89	68·48	82·06
Sikhs	18·42	14·74	81·57	81·36

In the ages below 25, the proportion of female having three children or more is only 9.82 per cent in the case of Hindus while among Sikhs it is 14.74 per cent. In the age group 25 and above the proportion with three children or more is only marginally lower in the case of Sikhs compared to Hindus and Muslims. While the differences in age structure between ever married females

may explain differences in the overall rates, it is interesting to note the existence of a higher proportion of females with three children or more among Sikh females in the age group less than 25 years in comparison with ever married females in the other two religious group.

Childless women :

The proportion of childless women who have had no live births can be calculated from the number of women who have completed their reproductive period, that is those ever married women who are 50 years and above and with no live births. Statement 10.10 indicates the proportions of such women.

STATEMENT 10·10

Percentage of ever married women (aged 50 and above) with no live births, by religion

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	3·84	3·54	4·91
Hindus	3·85	3·56	4·86
Muslims	3·11	3·40	3·61
Sikhs	3·91	3·45	5·85

The proportion of such women is almost the same among Hindus and Sikhs but is slightly lower in the case of Muslims.

The proportion of currently married females in the reproductive age group 15—44 in the case of Muslims is higher as compared to the Hindus and Sikhs, data on which has been presented in Statement 10.11.

STATEMENT 10·11

Percentage of currently married women to total women in reproductive age group/100 females

Religion	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4
All religions	83·38	85·78	75·55
Hindus	84·85	87·04	76·38
Muslims	89·21	89·52	83·44
Sikhs	69·13	70·01	65·77

A higher proportion of currently married females in the case of Muslims may be due to the younger age at marriage and higher proportion of widow remarriage.

CHAPTER XI

Movement of People

Everywhere in the world we find human beings which reflects that there was no time in human history when the people did not migrate. The reasons for migration may be economic, social and political but each migration effects the distribution of population in its own way.

Migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a prominant place in the study of population of any area. The movement of population is an instrument of cultural exchange and social integration. Migrations within the country are distinguished by internal migrations. Where the migrants move across the international border, the migration is known as external migration. The emigration and immigration are also used to depict out-migration and in-migration across the international border respectively. The internal migrations can be classified into four types on the basis of area (I) rural to urban, (II) urban to urban (III) rural to rural and (IV) urban to rural areas. Migrations can be measured with reference to place of birth and place of last residence.

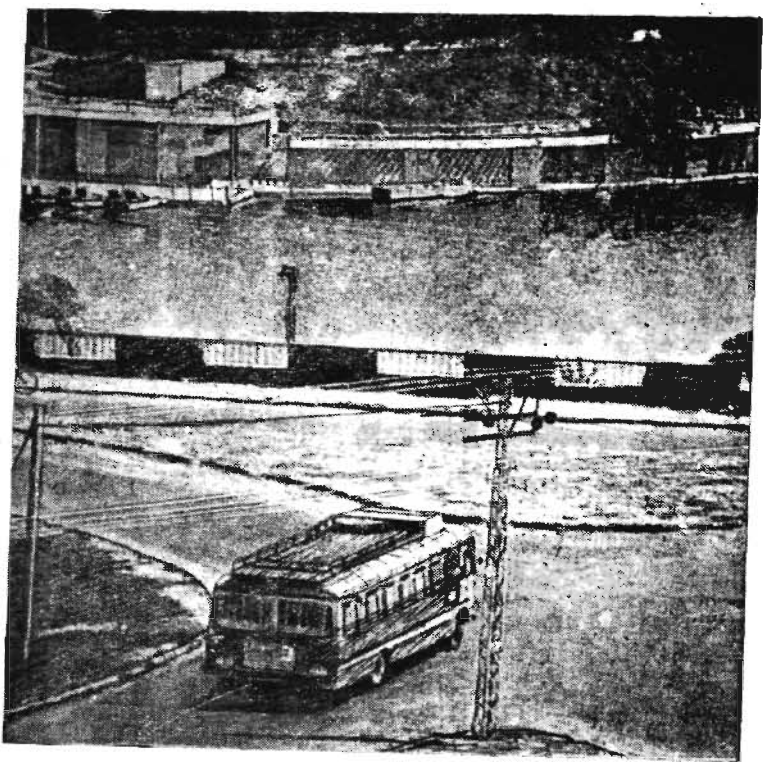
The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to total population in Haryana according to place of birth as per 1981 Census:—

STATEMENT 11.1

Percentage of total migrants to total population in Haryana according to place of birth, 1981 Census

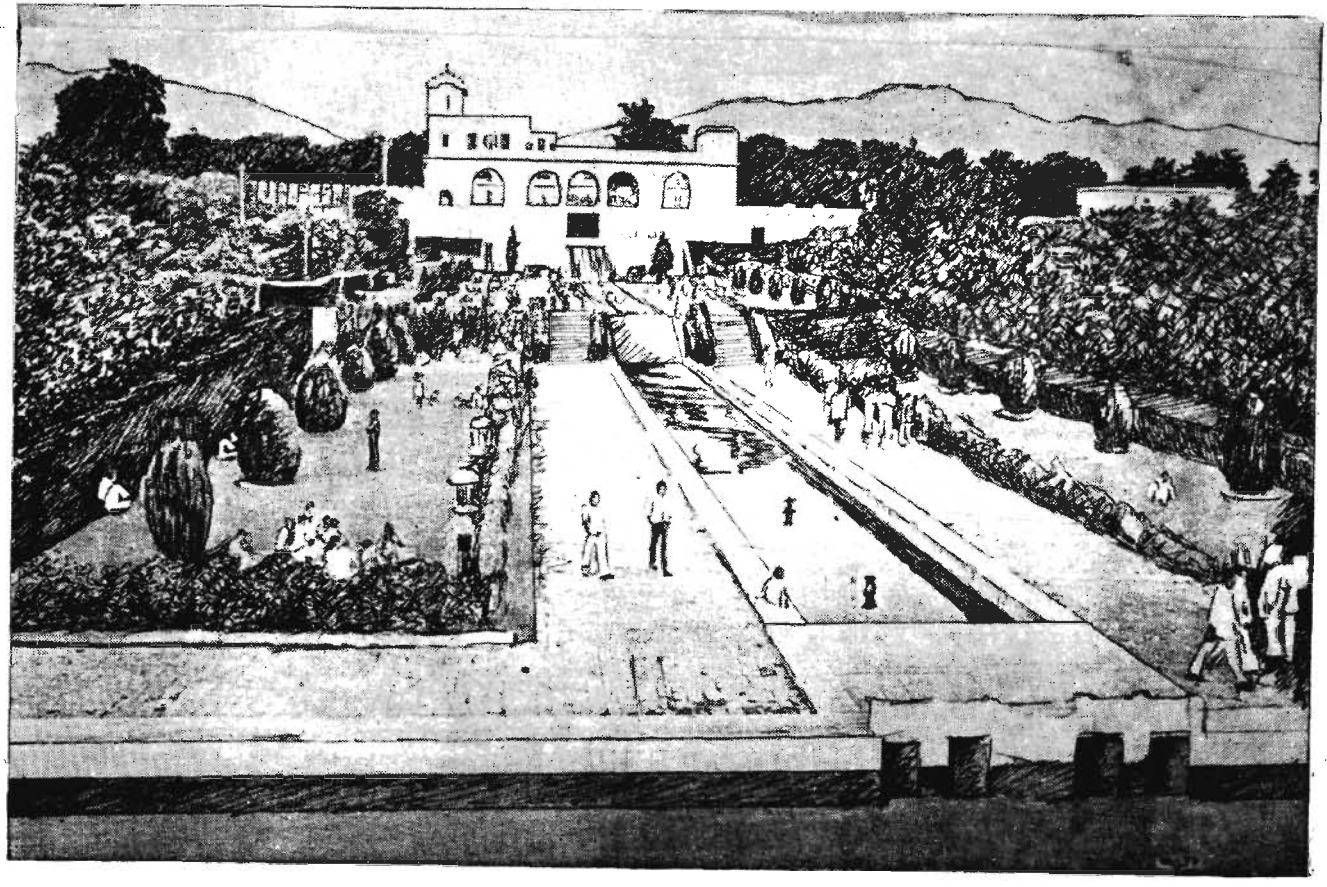
State/ District	Total migrants at the place of enumeration	Migrants from within the state	Migrants from other state/ union territories	Migrants from outside India	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	**32·00**	**19·42**	**9·09**	**3·49**	**N**
Ambala	36·67	16·66	14·25	5·76	N
Kurukshetra	32·79	20·47	7·34	4·98	N
Karnal	33·62	20·68	6·72	6·22	N
Jind	27·12	24·16	2·01	0·95	N
Sonipat	29·34	20·72	6·04	2·58	..
Rohtak	29·65	22·11	4·90	2·64	..
Faridabad	38·07	14·27	20·30	3·50	..
Gurgaon	29·15	17·98	9·12	2·05	..
Mahendragarh	28·76	17·64	10·41	0·71	N
Bhiwani	27·39	21·15	5·19	1·05	N
Hisar	32·44	20·95	7·50	3·99	..
Sirsa	36·78	13·88	17·84	5·06	..

Notes.—1. 'N' stands for Negligible percentage.
2. '..' stands for Nil.

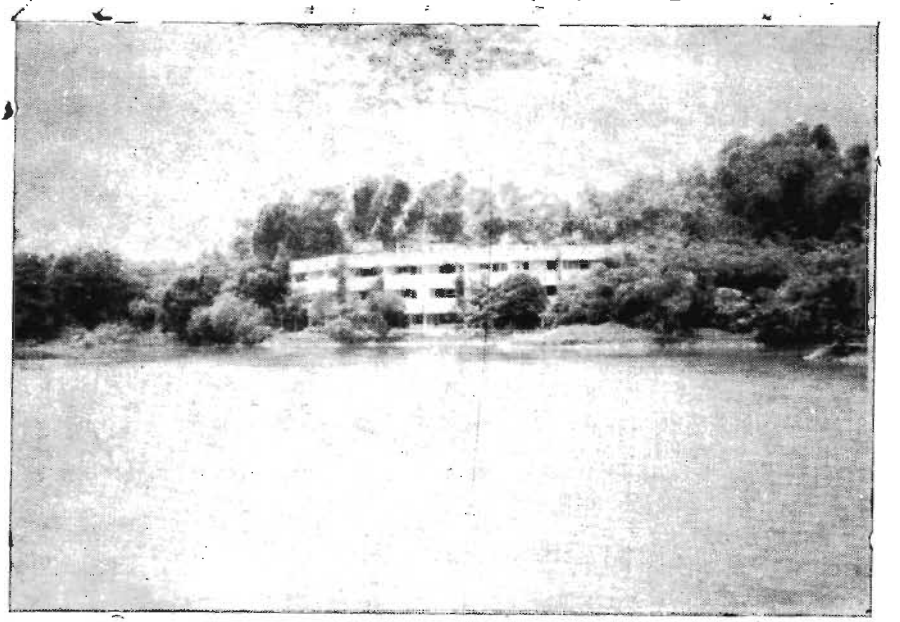


Role of road transport in movement of people

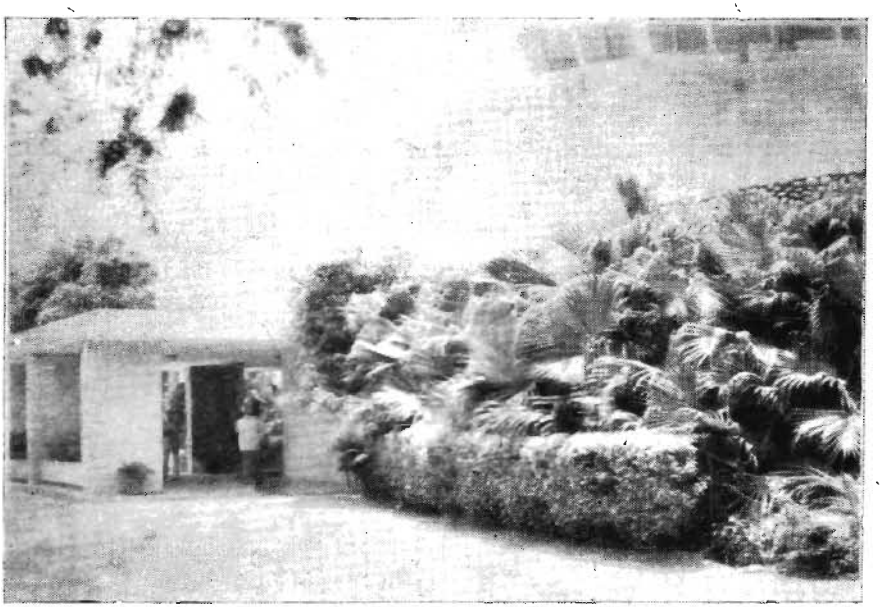
A view of Haryana Roadways Bus Stand with improved facilities



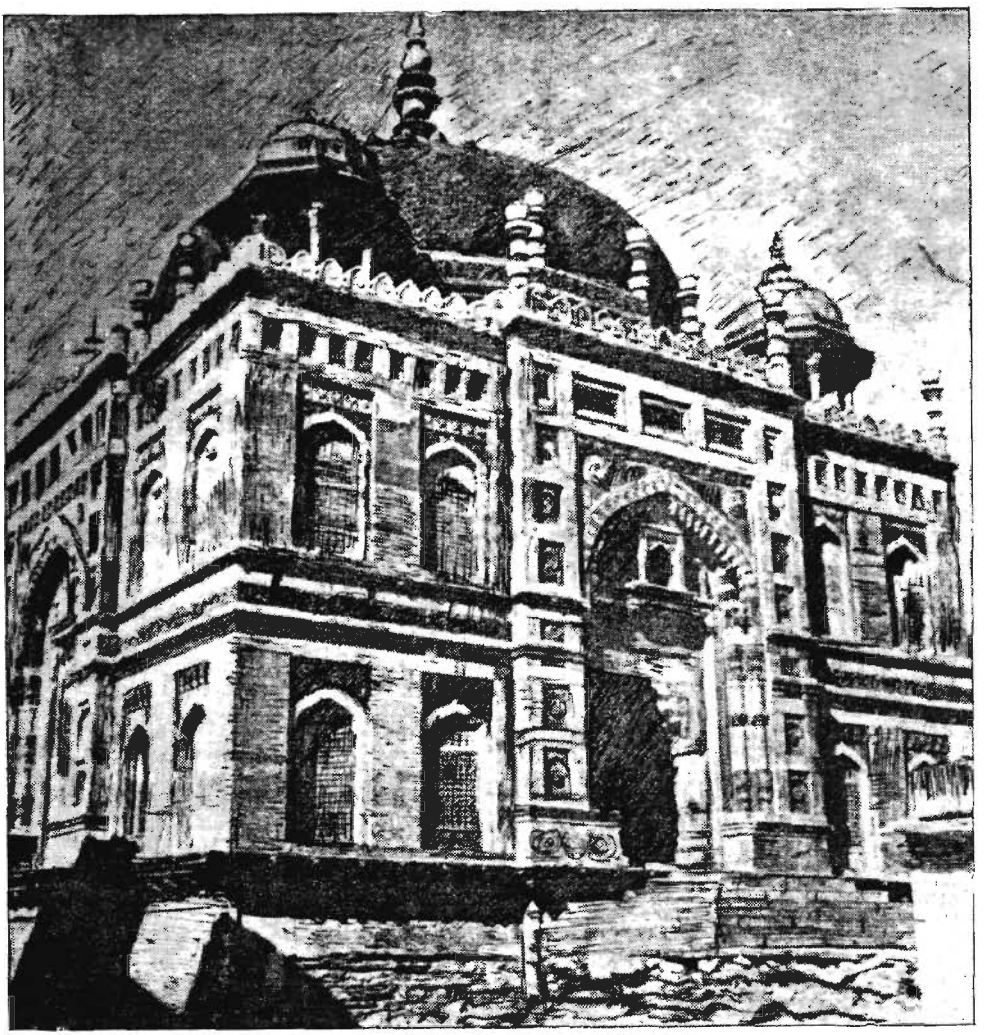
Yadavindra (Mughal) Garden at Pinjore — a place of tourist interest



A view of the Motel at Karna Lake, Uchana (Karnal)



The restaurant at Karna Lake—providing services to the tourists



Tomb of Ibrahim Khan Sur, 16th century A.D. at Narnaul

The above statement reveals that 32.00 per cent of the total population is migrant with reference to place of birth in Haryana. Among these migrants, 19.42 per cent are migrants from within the State, 9.09 per cent from other States and 3.49 per cent from outside India. The proportion of migrants is the highest in Faridabad district (38.07 per cent) and the lowest in Jind district (27.12 per cent). The proportion of migrants from other States is the highest in Faridabad district (20.30 per cent) and the lowest in Jind district (2.01 per cent) again.

Though no one likes to leave the place of his birth unless it is absolutely necessary, we find that people migrate from one place to another. The rates of migration can be different from place to place. There can be both 'pull' as well as 'push' factors causing migrations. Pull factors may include better educational, health and leisure facilities, whereas 'push' factors include non-availability of jobs, accommodation or of a kin etc. Generally, areas of net migration will have a rather high proportion of young adults and are more tolerant of new ideas. Migration of population can also pose problems both for the migrants as well as the areas to which the people come to settle.

Of course, there is desire to have better economic gains but the problems of adjustments to new culture and friends are no less serious. The area from which the people move out and the areas to which the people move in both experience a quantitative as well as qualitative change

in their demographic set-up. With the movement of people from one area to another all the demographic attributes like numbers, density, growth, fertility, mortality, age, sex and literacy etc. register a quantitative change in their numerical expressions.

The following statement gives the percentage of total migrants to total population in Haryana according to place of last residence as per 1981 Census:—

STATEMENT 11.2

Percentage of total migrants to total population in Haryana according to place of last residence and duration at the place of enumeration—1981 Census

Duration of residence	Total migrants at the place of enumeration	Migrants from within the state	Migrants from other states/ union territories	Migrants from outside India	Unclassifiable
1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	**32·73**	**21·02**	**9·40**	**2·31**	N
Less than one year	2·77	1·75	1·00	0·02	N
1—4	6·07	3·91	2·11	0·06	N
5—9	4·75	3·19	1·50	0·05	—
10—19	7·13	4·84	2·16	0·13	N
20+	11·74	7·15	2·57	2·02	—
Period not stated	0·27	0·18	0·06	0·03	—

Notes.—1. 'N' stands for Negligible.

2. '—' stands for Nil.

The above statement reveals that 32.73 per cent of the total population of Haryana is migrant with reference to place of last residence. A question on place of last residence was introduced for the first time in the 1971 Census. According to this question, a person who had another place of normal residence prior to coming to the place of enumeration was treated as migrant, irrespective of his birth place. Thus we could take into account the intermediate shifts in population for short or long intervals away from the place of birth. Out of these migrants, 21.02 per cent are migrants within the State, 9.40 per cent from outside the State and 2.31 per cent from outside India according to their place of last residence. The duration of residence is less than one year—in case of 2.77 per cent migrants, 1—4 years for 6.07 per cent migrants, 5—9 years for 4.75 per cent migrants, 10—19 years for 7.13 per cent migrants and more than 20 years for 11.74 per cent migrants.

Economic, geographical, social, demographic, political, religious and industrial development of an area influence the migration patterns. For the first time in 1981 Census, reasons for migration were elicited. Keeping operational constraints in view, the reasons for migration were broadly categorised as employment, education, marriage, consequent on family movement and other reasons. Reasons for migration have been elicited only with reference to movement from place of last residence.

The following statement gives reasons for migrations to rural areas in Haryana:—

STATEMENT

Reasons for migration to rural

Place of last residence	T R U	Reasons			
		Total migrants		Employment	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Total migrants	Total	100·00	100·00	31·85	1·51
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	34·71	1·51
	R	100·00	100·00	33·93	1·38
	U	100·00	100·00	39·93	3·36
C. Within the State of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	29·13	1·01
	R	100·00	100·00	28·07	0·90
	U	100·00	100·00	37·98	2·84
D. States in India beyond the State of enumeration	T	100·00	100·00	44·17	3·33
	R	100·00	100·00	44·60	3·20
	U	100·00	100·00	42·06	4·18
E. Other countries		100·00	100·00	5·67	1·26

The above statement reveals that employment in the case of males and marriage in the case of females are the main reasons for migration but there is a fairly high proportion of male migrants who have moved as a consequence of movement of the family. In the case of males, the proportions who have moved due to employment reasons from other states is relatively

11.3

areas in Haryana, 1981

for migration

Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3·21	0·42	33·88	8·24	3·45	82·15	27·61	7·68
3·49	0·42	31·76	7·42	3·76	83·43	26·28	7·22
3·65	0·39	31·56	6·81	4·06	84·25	26·80	7·17
2·44	0·70	33·23	15·76	1·76	72·39	22·64	7·79
4·42	0·42	31·52	6·03	4·81	85·39	30·12	7·15
4·61	0·41	31·19	5·59	5·12	85·98	31·01	7·12
2·89	0·61	34·38	14·01	2·26	75·00	22·49	7·54
1·92	0·40	32·17	12·37	1·97	76·43	19·77	7·47
1·91	0·34	32·24	11·51	2·12	77·58	19·13	7·37
1·94	0·83	31·97	18·52	1·23	68·30	22·80	8·17
0·60	0·49	53·34	48·99	0·54	18·66	39·85	30·60

higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason within Haryana itself. In the case of females, the proportions who have moved as a consequence of marriage within Haryana is relatively higher than that of those who have moved for the same reason from other states.

The following statement indicates the reasons for migration to urban areas in Haryana:—

STATEMENT

Reasons for migration to urban

Place of last residence	TRU	Reasons			
		Total migrants		Employment	
		Males	Females	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6
A. Total migrants	Total	100·00	100·00	45·19	4·28
B. Last residence elsewhere in India other than the place of enumeration	Total	100·00	100·00	52·62	4·71
	Rural	100·00	100·00	58·58	4·82
	Urban	100·00	100·00	45·20	4·58
C. Within the state of enumeration	Total	100·00	100·00	44·93	3·82
	Rural	100·00	100·00	47·80	3·73
	Urban	100·00	100·00	40·51	3·93
D. States in India beyond the state of enumeration	Total	100·00	100·00	60·21	5·91
	Rural	100·00	100·00	71·53	6·97
	Urban	100·00	100·00	48·83	5·17
E. Other countries		100·00	100·00	8·26	1·39

11·4

areas in Haryana, 1981

for migration

Education		Family moved		Marriage		Others	
Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3·55	1·66	34·13	36·78	0·90	46·82	16·23	10·46
4·07	1·79	31·47	34·93	0·96	51·96	10·88	6·61
4·53	1·88	27·28	32·54	0·92	55·04	8·69	5·72
3·51	1·70	36·73	37·43	1·01	48·80	13·55	7·49
5·46	1·79	35·65	32·15	1·11	55·61	12·85	6·63
6·28	1·83	33·95	30·19	1·09	58·45	10·88	5·80
4·22	1·75	38·30	35·02	1·14	51·51	15·83	7·79
2·69	1·79	27·35	38·63	0·82	47·09	8·93	6·58
2·44	1·98	19·26	37·19	0·72	48·28	6·05	5·58
2·96	1·67	35·52	39·60	0·91	46·34	11·78	7·22
0·98	0·77	47·34	49·12	0·59	12·56	42·83	36·16

The above statement reveals that employment is the important reason for migration among males while marriage is the main reason for migration among females. Among males 45.19 per cent have moved due to employment consideration while in case of females 46.82 per cent have moved consequent on marriage. In the case of internal migrants it will be seen from block 'B' of statement 11.4 that in urban areas 52.62 per cent in the case of internal male migrants have moved for employment while 51.96 per cent in the case of internal female migrants have moved consequent on marriage. Blocks 'C' and 'D' of the Statement 11.4 provide the proportions of intra-state and inter-state migrants by reasons of migration. In the case of males it will be seen that the proportion of male migrants moving for employment reasons is 60.21 per cent in the case of inter-state migrants against 44.93 per cent in the case of those who move within the state of enumeration itself. It would be seen that the proportion of male migrants who move for employment reasons increases with distance. In the case of females, migration consequent on marriage is 55.61 per cent of female migrants wthin Haryana itself as against 47.09 per cent in the case of females who moved

into Haryana from other states under this reason. It is interesting to note that, comparatively speaking, the proportion of female migrants who move for reasons of employment from other states is much higher than the proportion of female migrants who have moved within Haryana itself for the same reason. It must be noted that the proportions who have migrated because of family movements are also fairly high.

CHAPTER XII

Summary

Haryana is a land in which myths, archaeological finds and vedic references, all suggest its glorious heritage. It was on this sacred soil that Lord Krishna gave his immortal message of selfless action to the wavering Arjuna, who quailed and quivered before the clear call of duty to take up arms in defence of his honour and gave a fight to his evil-minded kins men.

Our portrait is now at a concluding stage. We have put in together out of bits and pieces of information that 1981 Census has provided us. It is time now to stand back a little and view the portrait from a distance, to get away from the details and view the whole position in a summing way.

Haryana came into existence on 1st November, 1966, as a result of the reorganisation of the composite Punjab State. The State has an area of 44212 square kilometres and a population of 12, 922, 618 as per 1981 Census. Among the States/Union Territories, Haryana ranks 17th in terms of area and 15th according to size of population. The density of population in the State is 292 persons per square kilometre.

Excepting some hills of the Siwalik system in the north and of the Aravalli system in the south,

Haryana is a plain area. Its climate is semi-arid in the south-west and of the 'Gangetic' type in the rest of the State, due to its continental location on the outer margins of the monsoon region between the Thar desert and the Himalaya in the north-west of the Indian sub-continent. Monsoons bring rain from July to September. From October to June, the weather is dry except for a few showers received from western cyclones.

The rain fall is relatively low in the south and south-western Haryana and gradually increases towards the north-east.

The State economy being predominantly agricultural, the factors explaining the distribution pattern of rural population relate mostly to the productivity of the soil. In the hilly areas of Eastern Haryana plain, population is concentrated along the rivers/streams where small patches of culturable land and water are available. In Western Haryana plain where sand dunes topography is dominant (Bagar area), the concentration of population is sparse. In Southern Haryana plan where Aravalli Offshoots dotted with sand dunes and semi-arid climate are dominant, the concentration of population is relatively sparse except the industrial belt of Gurgaon-Faridabad and areas in close proximity to the national capital. In the Bet and Bhangar areas of Eastern Haryana plain, the concentration of population is relatively thick.

Haryana has already acquired the distinction of being one of the most progressive States in the

field of agriculture within a brief span of its existence. The traditional Persion Wheel has given way to tubewells, while tractors have taken the place of plough.

Mechanised farming coupled with improved variety of seeds and balanced use of fertilizers have given new look to the farmers. Scientific storage and marketing facilities have also contributed towards improving the lot of the farming community.

At the time of formation of Haryana, Department of Animal Husbandry had only 125 veterinary hospitals and 98 dispensaries but their position on 31st December, 1983 with 376 veterinary hospitals and 312 dispensaries, reflects the Government efforts to improve the cattle wealth of Haryana. Haryana has a vast potential in the field of dairy development. Government has initiated a number of schemes such as establishment of mini dairies to provide self employment to rural educated persons with special concession to Scheduled Castes and Mewat area people, orientation training in the field of dairy management and production of wholesome and clean milk, dairy laboratory to collect and analyse milk samples from the field to spot out the best quality milch animals etc. The land once flowing with milk and honey, as the saying goes, is again on the threshold of a white revolution. The per capita consumption of milk, and milk products is 494 grams as against the country's overall average of 137 grams.

Due to diversity in the socio-cultural and physical features of the State, there is no uniformity in the size of the villages. As per 1981 Census, there are 6, 745 inhabited villages in the State, with a population of 10, 095, 231 persons. In Haryana, 465 villages with population less than 200, claim 0.48 per cent of the total rural population. The villages where population ranges between 200-499, contain 3.69 per cent of the rural population while villages where population ranges between 500-999 comprise 12.93 per cent of the rural population. As many as 26.42 per cent of the rural population reside in villages of size group 1,000-1,999, 39.88 per cent in villages of size group 2,000-4,999 and 14.23 per cent in villages with population size of 5,000-9.999. There are only 20 villages in Haryana having the population of 10,000 and above, accommodating 2.37 per cent of the rural population of the State. It reflects the dominance of medium sized villages. The proportion of urban population to total population in Haryana is 21.88 per cent according to 1981 Census.

Haryana is a region with deficiency of females. According to 1981 Census, the sex ratio in Haryana is 870 against 933 for the country as a whole. The tendency to conceal the existence of unmarried young females, sex ratio at birth favourable to males, and a higher mortality rate among the females may be some of the reasons, causing the low sex ratio in Haryana.

Literacy and education reflect the social development of a community. Haryana has free

and compulsory elementary education. Primary schooling facilities are available to almost all the school going children at short distance. The literacy rate in Haryana is 34.23 per cent against 36.23 per cent for the country as a whole. Haryana ranks twelfth among the States according to percentage of literacy rates as per 1981 Census. Though the percentage of literates is quite near to the country's average it has experienced a relatively high growth rate of literacy (73.01 per cent) during 1971-81. Literacy rate is relatively high among males in comparison to females in Haryana.

Religion is an important and perhaps the basic cultural characteristic of the population. Hinduism is the predominant religion of the country and so is true to Haryana also. According to 1981 Census, 89.36 per cent of Haryana's population has narrated their religion as Hinduism. Hinduism is known for its receptivity and all-comprehensiveness. Within its ever widening fold, there are people of diverse faiths. In India, the freedom of religious belief is guaranteed by our constitution. Several religions have flourished in Haryana and the decennial Census gives an impressive picture of the religious persuasions.

Hinduism, the religion of the majority of the people, has a tradition of preserving caste system for the last many centuries. Though other religions (except Sikhism) may not officially recognise divisions based on caste, they also could not escape from its influence. With the country

gaining freedom from British rule, steps taken to uplift the lower castes were accelerated and given sanctity under the provisions of the Indian Constitution. There are 37 Scheduled Castes in Haryana, accounting for 19.07 per cent of the total population of the State in 1981. Like the general population they are also unevenly distributed in the State. The growth rate of Scheduled Caste population in Haryana is 29.96 per cent during 1971-81. According to 1981 Census, the proportion of Scheduled Caste population to total population is 20.73 per cent in rural areas and 13.13 per cent in urban areas. It reveals that they are mainly confined to rural areas by residence.

Among the Scheduled Castes, Chamars/Rehgars/Raigars/Ramdasis/Ravidasis ranked first in 1981 with their population of 1,295,796 while Balmikis ranked second with their population of 490, 162.

The relatively low literacy rates among the Scheduled Castes may be associated with their traditional engagement in occupations such as agricultural labour, household industries and menial services, for which education had little functional value.

The working force of a country is understood to be made up of people between 15 and 59 years of age. But many people in this working age group are not actually workers due to various reasons. Many people continue to work beyond 60 years of age. Many are willing to work but

only a few get the opportunity to work. According to 1981 Census, the proportion of main workers to total population in Haryana is 28.3 per cent while marginal workers are only 3.3 per cent. The relatively low proportion of main workers, on the one hand reveals the higher capacity of a worker to support the large family and on the other hand it reflects the growing magnitude of unemployment and economic health of the region.

There was little industrial activity at the time of formation of Haryana in 1966. Haryana has made commendable industrial progress during the last few years. Inspite of its small size, Haryana has attained new heights in industrial growth. There were 4,519 small scale units in Haryana at the time of its creation but the aggregate of registered units increased to 46, 766 upto January 1984. The pace of its industrial growth and development has been accelerated with the development of an excellent infrastructure and provision of attractive incentives to entrepreneurs. In the large and medium sectors also the progress has been encouraging. Against 162 units in 1966, there were about 308 units of this category in January 1984. The insignificant export worth Rs. 4.5 crores during 1967-68 has gone up to Rs. 152 crores. Letters of intent to the tune of 837 and industrial licences, numbering 467 have been issued by the Government of India in the State from November 1, 1966 to February 24, 1984. Marked industrial development has been recorded at Faridabad—Ballabgarh industrial complex, Gurgaon, Sonipat, Rohtak, Bahadurgarh,

Hisar, Jagadhri, Panipat and Ambala. Electronic projects at Panchkula Urban Estate and Dunda Hera in Gurgaon District are fastly coming up. Non-resident Indians enjoy special incentives for setting up industries in Haryana in terms of preference in the allotment of land, interest-free loans, participation in underwriting of share capital in limited companies to any limit, etc.

The factors determining human fertility are wide and may vary from the basic biological factor of race to social constraints.

The basic determinants of fertility include fecundity, age at the time of marriage, marriage systems etc. There are other factors which contribute in influencing the fertility such as degree of urbanisation, duration of marriage, working and non-working status of females, religious background, educational level, desire to have a son, public policies, standard of living and resultant diet etc. Comparatively speaking, fertility is higher among the Muslims, followed by Hindus and Sikhs in Haryana. The ASFR and ASMFR are higher in the rural areas than in the urban areas of the State. The total fertility rate (T F R) in Haryana is 4.9 in rural areas, 3.0 in urban areas and 4.4 for total areas. The total fertility rate (T F R) in India (excluding Assam) is 3.9 in rural areas, 2.8 in urban areas and 3.6 for total areas. It reveals that T F R is relatively higher in Haryana than all India average.

In Haryana the average number of children ever born per woman is higher in the older age groups and it is true in case of India as a whole

also. The sex ratio of children ever born does not seem to differ very much by religion in Haryana but variation dependent on age of the mother is apparent. As the age of the mother increases, the relative number of male children ever born increases and this increase is much higher in urban areas of the State.

Migration, like fertility and mortality, holds a prominant place in the study of population of any area. The movement of population is an instrument of cultural exchange and social integration. According to 1981 Census, 32.00 per cent of the total population in Haryana is migrant as per place of birth and 32.73 per cent according to place of last residence.

To sum up, it may be stated that Haryana is a region with places of pilgrimage, antiquity and tradition, reminiscent of the days gone by when sages and philosophers compiled the epics and sacred texts which have guided the men for generations. Kurukshetra in Haryana, is among the holiest of pilgrimages.

The people of Haryana are simple, straightforward and hard working. The festivals are celebrated here with great devotion. The popular folklore of this region reveals the beliefs and piety of the people. Haryana has always remained a place where diverse races, cultures and faiths met, fused and crystalised into something really Indian.

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ERRATA

Page No.	Column No.	Against	For	Read
1	2	3	4	5
4	—	Line 20	head	heads
15	6	Gurgaon—U	78,87	78,858
15	6	Mahendragarh—T	462,437	462,497
16	6	Bhiwani—U	167,668	67,668
27	—	Line 9	Census	censuses
74	—	Last para 2nd line	language	languages
83	2	Column heading	Blank	Census year
114	—	1st line	the distribution	the percentage distribution
125	3	Age-group 45-49	0·023	0·022
158	—	Last but one line	wthin	within
161	—	Para 3 line 11	plan	plain